The Pittsburgh Gazette

SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1868.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 7, 1868.

The readers of the GAZETTE are already informed by telegraph that nine Republican members of the House, including three from Allegheny county, refused to attend the Republican caucus for the selection of officers of that body, and announced their intention to defeat the ticket agreed upon by that assemblage. Having been at Harrisburg throughout this contest, and in such relation to legislative leaders as to give a pretty correct idea of the facts in the case, I propose to set forth the results of my observations.

The nation is ruled by political parties. Hence there is always a struggle going on for mastery. In like manner political parties are always ruled by factions, and each party is ordinarily divided into two or more clans, each jealous of the other, and each seeking the control, and especially the dispensation of the patronage. In Pennsylvania the clans that divide the Republican party are known as the clan CAMERON and the clan CURTIN. It has been my fortune to be fully identified with neither of them.

As soon as the recent State election disclosed the fact that the Republicans had a majority in each branch of the Legislature, combinations were set on foot by each of these clans to control the organization of the Houses. It was early conceded that the Senate would be organized with a mixed ticket—a Cameronian for Speaker, and a Curtinian for Clerk. For the House the Cameronians united on Mr. MCCAMANT for Speaker, and the Curtinians on Mr. DAVIS. The Cameronians sought to make Mr. CONNELL the State Treasurer; the Curtinians, Mr. IRWIN. It is not needful to specify the minor offices. As the caucus progressed, it was manifest the Curtinians had the organization in their hands, and by so large a majority as to involve the election of Mr. IRWIN as Treasurer. This result was deemed of great significance, and especially in view of the nomination of Mr. CURTIN for the Vice-Presidency by the Soldiers' Convention, which was to meet the following Wednesday at Philadelphia. When the Cameronians discovered they were to be beaten in the House caucus, they hauled off, and all but ten of them refused to go into the meeting at all, and announced their intention of running a candidate for Speaker of their own, thus making a triangular contest in the House, in which an election would be impossible, if the respective forces stood firm, and finally compelling Mr. DAVIS to decline, or to go over eventually to to the Democratic nominee, Mr. JONES, with enough others to make him Speaker. What was desired was not this latter result, but to force Mr. DAVIS out of the way.

This arrangement was promptly met by a counter project by the Curtinians to defeat Mr. GRAHAM in the Senate in case Mr. DAVIS was not allowed to go through. It was stated that three Curtinian Senators were ready to vote for the democratic nominee for Speaker, in order to execute reprisals for the Cameronian bolt in the House. This seems not to have been authentic.

While there were influences prominent in the struggle, pretenses of a different nature were set up to justify the strategy that had been resolved upon, and the ends intended to be reached. The Cameronians urged that Mr. DAVIS's legislative career was blemished, and the Curtinians retorted by pointing to Mr. CONNELL's deficiencies in the same particular. If it must be confessed that much these respective accusers said was true; it must, also, be admitted that neither got the start of the other. It was simply absurd for Cameronians to set up as patriots for the purpose of defeating Mr. DAVIS, while they were cordially supporting men no better than he.

Then it was alleged that Mr. DAVIS was not reliable to those questions in which Allegheny county and the western portion of the Commonwealth generally feel an especial interest—that he was not sound on the Free Railroad Law and the restoration of the Connellsville charter. It was insisted, with considerable force, that Mr. MCCAMANT voted for the genuine Free Railroad bill last winter, while Mr. DAVIS dodged the question. In reply to this, Mr. DAVIS maintained that he dodged last winter because his mind was undergoing a change; from being against the proposed law he was turning in favor of it, but had not reached the point where he was fully prepared to abandon his old views and associations and openly espouse new ones. He stated that he was now confirmed in his convictions on the side of freedom in railroad building; had definitely proclaimed his purpose in published letters; had prepared his inaugural address in anticipation of his election as Speaker, and had made it as direct and uncompromising as he could; had promised to make Mr. WILSON, of Allegheny county, Chairman of the Railroad Committee, and should do it, believing him to have the full confidence of all the Free Railroad men; and that he should advocate and vote for the restoration of the Connellsville charter. He further stated that the opposition to him was in fact not based on any doubts as to his actual position, for one of the bolters from Allegheny county had offered to vote for him on consideration of having the Chairmanship of the Railroad Committee given to him instead of Mr. WILSON; and that the bolter was Mr. SMITH.

But the Cameronians urged that some of the supporters of Mr. DAVIS were not Free Railroad men; that some of them were certainly in the interest of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. This was simply true. But, then, what I have already said must be borne in mind. These combinations had not primary reference to any questions about railroads. It was not more suspicious that some monopolists should go in for Mr. DAVIS than that some of them should go in for Mr. GRAHAM and Mr. CONNELL. Mr. GRAHAM and Mr. EBBETT are both unquestionably sound on the railroad questions, but they support Mr. CONNELL, who has been bitterly and effectively on the other side for years. Mr. LANDON, who did more against the Free Railroad Law and the Connellsville bill, at the last session, than any other Senator, supports Mr. GRAHAM. This is not because of identity of views on these questions, but because of identity in clanship for general purposes.

And here it is proper to remark that the clans do not pull in perfect harmony on this occasion. They never do. Always, incidental or collateral questions spring up, which divert particular members of either clan from the body thereof temporarily. Hence it happens that some Western Cameronians now favor Mr. IRWIN. The idea that controls them in this special deviation is that the East has monopolized the advantages of the Treasurership, and that Western interests will be promoted by the election of a trans-Alleghenian to the custody of the public moneys. In these comparatively few instances the sentiment of locality overbears the zeal of clanship.

The three bolters from Allegheny county, when pressed, justify their revolt against the usages of the party by a communication in the columns of the GAZETTE on Monday morning, signed "Allegheny." They say that but for that article they should have gone into caucus and abided by its decision. Unfortunately for this view of the case, I heard of their determination to bolt at least six hours before the GAZETTE containing that communication arrived at Harrisburg. If the fact had been otherwise that document would not have afforded the justification they sought. The experienced Mr. JOHN HICKMAN hit the nail exactly on the head, in caucus, when he said, "If these men have real grievances, why do they not come here and state them, and demand redress?" It is not easy to see what answer can be made to that interrogatory.

But this example may be erected into a precedent that will be used with vast effect not many months hence. Next year a United States Senator will be chosen in place of Mr. BUCKALEW. A State Senator of the clan CAMERON wants it, and it is wanted for him. He has large mental powers, uncommon attainments in knowledge, and a captivating eloquence. He would adorn the station. But he has been a most sturdy opponent of a genuine Free Railroad Law and of the restoration of the Connellsville charter. True, he says he is in favor of a General Railroad Law, but it is one whose chief feature consists in providing "how not to do it." The limitations and provisos weigh down such an enactment as he would make so as to cause it to sink into the category of a nullity. So long as the Republican party in State Convention did not plant itself on one side or the other of this question, this Senator was at liberty to act in reference to it as he pleased. It was in the same case as the question of Protection to Domestic Industry in the Republican party at large. No National Convention having decided that question, a Republican may be a Free Trader or a Protectionist, as he will. But the last State Convention at Williamsport adopted Freedom in Railroad Building as a plank in the Republican Platform, and, so far, has bound its representatives. Now, we concede that if any moral principle is involved in a question no man can be concluded by the action of his fellows. He is bound to make his conduct thereon accord with his individual judgment. But this is not such a question. It has no absolute moral character, but is purely a question of political economy. It falls exclusively within the legitimate domain of Policy or Expediency. In party fealty, therefore, this Senator is bound to conform his official conduct to the judgment of the Convention. He probably will not. I judge him by what he has said to me within a few days.

How will his Senatorial aspirations stand next year? Surely, it will be in vain to ask Free Railroad Republicans to go into a caucus where he will be sure to win, or to be bound by a caucus that agrees to elevate him to the United States Senate! Violating the discipline of the party himself, he cannot expect it to be enforced in his own behalf; and if he should indulge the expectation would surely be mistaken in the end.

Another view remains to be taken. The Republican party last year promised the people of this State a Free Railroad Law in case it was again entrusted with power. This was one of the definite pledges on which it was trusted. It will shortly be demonstrated whether that promise was made in good faith or not. If the law demanded and promised shall be enacted, all will be well. What it it shall fail? More, if its failure shall be owing to the fact that none of the regular and acknowledged appliances of party discipline were used in its behalf? Is the conjecture indulged that the Republican advocates of a Free Railroad Law may be fooled with impunity? If so, that delusion may as well be put aside, and that right speedily.

There are indications that the Democratic party, as such, means to commit itself to the monopoly; that even Mr. WALLACE intends to head a flank movement. I shall be slow to believe this of him until constrained by potentest facts. But such a movement would comport with that party, and give it valuable alliances next year; while it would make the course of the Republicans one of inevitable necessity.

These indications have greatly perplexed Mr. GRAHAM. While earnestly desiring not to violate the comities of the Senate by degrading Mr. LANDON from the Chairmanship of the Railroad Committee, or displacing him altogether from the Committee, he feels that trueness to the interests of his immediate constituents and to the declared policy of the party, requires he should run no risks. If he should count on Mr. WALLACE as a friend to a Free Railroad Law, should constitute the Committee on that presumption, and that Mr. WALLACE should be found on the other side, he would be without sufficient reasons to justify his cause, and would fall under the imputation of actual treachery or culpable confidence. However, he is determined to make sure of that Committee, even if it becomes necessary to remove Mr. LANDON altogether, an even not improbable. In making choice of its members he will use great caution, selecting only such material as can be fully relied upon in any emergency.

Having said so much of the influence of factions in these matters, it is necessary to say more, in order not to be misunderstood. Factions always have a shibboleth under which they rally—an idea, a principle, a measure, or a name. The two factions of which we have spoken each have the name of an individual as its badge or token. Each of these individuals has acted a conspicuous part in the politics of the State or nation. One is now in the United States Senate; the other hoping to be there or into the Vice Presidential chair. Each is a magnetic character, adapted to attract or repel other persons. Unlike in dispositions, taste, aptitudes and capacities, each has salient points and signal merits. As chiefs of factions neither is without faults, though far enough from justifying the harsh criticisms pronounced upon them. It happens with them, as with persons similarly circumstanced, that their respective clans sometimes do things, ostensibly in their interests, which they do not sanction. In popular governments clans use their chiefs often more than the chiefs use them. In the case under consideration no evidence is adduced to show that Mr. CAMERON sanctions the bolt of his clan. He is at Washington, and those who may be supposed to represent his wishes in a special manner have apparently not directed, advised or consented to the schism. It seems rather that the discipline of the clan was invoked, without authority, for the accomplishment of personal ends. The contest is a bitter one. P. S. P.

THE action of the Soldiers' Convention at Philadelphia in nominating Gen. Grant for the Presidency may be taken as indicative of the enthusiasm with which his selection as the standard-bearer of the Republican party will be hailed throughout the whole length and breadth of the land by the men who sustained the national flag in the field during the dark days of the rebellion.

GEN. HARTRANFT has signified his willingness again to become a candidate for Auditor General. So far no other person has been named in connection with the nomination. It may be presumed, therefore, that he will have no competitor for the place. He made an excellent soldier, and is making an equally good civil officer.

MR. MORTON M'MICHAEL has declined renomination for the office of Mayor of Philadelphia.

PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

VOLUME LXXXIII.---NO. 2. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1868. ESTABLISHED IN 1786.

NO ORGANIZATION.

The Legislative Lockout continues, and the twenty fifth ballot was reached in the House yesterday without effecting the expected result, the election of Mr. DAVIS as Speaker. The dissenters scattered their votes after the twentieth ballot, as no gentleman would consent to permit his name to be used as their candidate. The conduct of the fractious members excites condemnation and rebuke from the leading Republican journals of the State, and they certainly cannot blind their eyes to the fact that they are working their own political destruction as rapidly as it is possible for men to accomplish that end.

If it had been left to us to name the man for Speaker of the House, the choice would not have fallen on Mr. ELISHA W. DAVIS. No such authority was vested in us. Nor were we deputed to counsel or advise the Republican members of the Legislature in the matter. We consequently did not counsel or advise them. But a large majority of those Republicans chose Mr. DAVIS, as was their privilege. Nine others, not only exercised the privilege of chosing for themselves, as they were entitled to do, but when they found they were badly beaten refused to go into caucus at all. Some of them roll up the whites of their eyes and sanctimoniously protest they cannot vote for such a man as Mr. DAVIS. Well; HICKMAN, MASON, NICHOLSON, WILSON, and twist others who are widely reputed to have high personal characters, have no difficulty on that score. Mr. DAVIS has reason to be proud of the support of such men.

The fact is this unreasonable bolt has damaged the prospects of a General Railroad Law and of the restoration of the Connellsville charter. Republican members from other parts of the State, who have been acting in good faith, and meant to go straight through, are so ired. Others who wanted an excuse to strike the measures particularly demanded by Allegheny and other counties, think they have found it. This illustrates the truth of what we said some days ago, that Allegheny was altogether too provincial for its own welfare, and could not alter its course in that particular a moment too soon.

Mr. DAVIS has been acting honorably, and would undoubtedly have made all his pledges good. He has been badly used, and naturally feels aggrieved. He would be less or more than human if he did not. His particular friends are angered. No reasonable man can blame them. Men from all parts of the State who have the welfare of the Republican cause at heart, and want it to triumph in the fall, in the election of General GRANT, are aggrieved, are out of patience, and with abundant cause. A Free Railroad Bill, or any other measure of importance, cannot be secured in this way, and certainly ought not to be.

THE DEAD LOCK—A CARD.

The following is the card (referred to yesterday) of the Republican members of the State House of Representatives who refused to support Mr. DAVIS for Speaker:

HARRISBURG, JANUARY 8.—*Editors of the State Guard*:—Gentlemen: Our attention has been called to an article in the *State Guard* of this day, reflecting severely on the position and motives of those of us who feel it to be our duty to withhold our support from the Hon. Elisha W. DAVIS, as a candidate for Speaker of the House of Representatives. Permit us to state that we are not disorganizers, but have at heart the success and welfare of the Republican party. We have voted and acted with that organization ever since it had an existence, and we intend to do so in the future, except when an attempt is made to inflict a great wrong upon that party. This we believe is now being done by some gentlemen who desire to see Mr. DAVIS elected Speaker, and who are and have been freely applying to us the epithets of disorganizers and malcontents. In the faithful discharge of our duty to an honest and incorruptible constituency, we have taken this stand, assured that when the time arrives for us to lay before the world our reasons at large for our action, it will meet with the approbation of every honest and true Republican in the State.

A. ARMSTRONG, Lancaster.
DAVID L. SMITH, Allegheny.
JOHN T. RICHARDS, Fulton.
GEO. R. RIDDLE, Allegheny.
J. BOYD EATY, Crawford.
SAMUEL MCCAMANT, Blair.
H. S. WHARTON, Huntingdon.

THE SOLDIERS' CONVENTION will meet next Tuesday at Philadelphia. The representation from Allegheny county is quite small, in comparison to the number to which it is entitled. Still, the delegation from almost all the other counties will be full, so that the aggregate attendance will be large.

As a matter of course, this body will nominate Gen. GRANT for the Presidency. It is most suitable that a military convention, assembled for political purposes, should present the name of the most illustrious soldier in the republic for its highest honors, and especially as he has exhibited in the management of the War Department, as elsewhere, a high capacity for the civil service.

It might likewise be expected that the Convention will express a preference for a candidate for Vice President. So far, Governor GEARY and ex Governor CURTIN have been most prominently named in this connection. A large majority of the delegates, so far as we are informed, are for Mr. CURTIN. Indeed, we hear of few or no delegates instructed for General GEARY. Even in his own county, Cumberland, the delegates are for Mr. CURTIN. Two considerations, at least, have contributed to this result. General GEARY's term as Governor will not expire until the year after the election of President and Vice President; and a decided inclination exists not to create an interregnum. It is ordinarily suitable that a civil officer should serve out the term of his election before entering upon another place. Then, again, if the first place on the ticket is conceded to a military man, it is wise to concede the second place to a civilian. Soldiers are entitled to just recognition; and all loyalists are ready to go as far as reason dictates in that direction. But if they should claim all the seats of honor a feeling would be apt to spring up that the slave-holding oligarchy had perished only to make room for the pretorian guards. This is an impression that thoughtful soldiers are as anxious to avoid as any other class. But, be this as it may, Governor CURTIN will most likely be the choice of the Convention. Whether he will, upon this backing, go actively into the canvass, or decline, holding back for the next Senatorial vacancy, is a point on which we have no information.

THE noble and patriotic county of Allegheny, with her thousands of returned soldiers, is represented at the Convention of Boys in Blue, now in session at Philadelphia, by a single delegate. We do not know but this fact conveys a compliment to our soldier citizens, who have not shown much desire to press in political circles the claims they hold on a grateful people for military services prompted and rendered through pure patriotism.

J. J. SHRYOCK, Esq., First Vice President of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, has resigned his position. He served with honor and credit, and contributed largely to the general success of that road, with which he has been identified since its infancy.

On the first Wednesday of next month the French nation will celebrate the centennial anniversary of the birth of Napoleon Bonaparte.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The second annual report of Mr. DAVID A. WELLS, Special Commissioner of the Revenue of the United States, was laid before Congress yesterday, and is a highly important and interesting document. The duties of that officer requires that he shall investigate the sources of national revenue, the best methods of collecting the same, and administration of the existing laws bearing on the subject. In referring to the National debt and the requirements for National expenditure, he presents the following figures:

The amount of the National Debt on the 31st of August, 1865,—the period of its maximum—less cash in the Treasury, was $2,757,689,571 43, involving an annual obligation for interest of $138,031,-628 24. The debt in general, at this period, might be classified as follows:

Of *long* obligations (5 20 bonds, 6s of 1881, 10 40s, &c.) $1,084,232,600; of *short time* paper (temporary loan, certificates of indebtedness, compound interest notes, Treasury notes, United States notes, fractional currency, bonds of 1847 and 1848), $1,673,456,971 43, of which $373,398,256 38 was currency proper.

By an elaborate table and comparison the Commissioner demonstrates *that the United States is the only one of the leading nations of the world which is, at present, materially diminishing its debt and reducing its taxes; and the only one, moreover, which offers any substantial evidence of its ability to pay its debt within its own definite period, or even anticipated the probability of any such occurrence.*

In speaking of the immense revenue which should be derived from distilled spirits, he says, what we have ever held, that the tax has been placed at such a rate as to constitute in itself so great a temptation to fraud, that average human nature, as it exists in the United States, is not able to resist it. And the system under which the officers have been selected to collect the tax and supervise the manufacture has not, thus far, recognized *honesty, intelligence*, and *business capacity* as the *first, only*, and *essential* qualification for appointment.

He proposes that the special taxes referred to, under this head, should be repealed; and that a tax of from two to three per cent. be imposed on the value of all spirits sold at wholesale, to be paid monthly, and a tax of ten cents per gallon on all spirits rectified, to be paid weekly. A tax of two and a half per cent. on sales, and ten cents on spirits rectified, will, in the opinion of the Commissioner, yield a revenue, which cannot be easily evaded, of at least twenty millions of dollars per annum; making a total amount of annual revenue which can probably be derived from the tax on distilled spirits, under the proposed system, of from *fifty to sixty millions of dollars.*

THERE are many and significant indications that Russia is stirring up mischief against Turkey. These signs have become so manifest that the Sultan has dispatched an envoy to solicit the intervention of England. There was a time when all Europe trembled at the tread of the Moslem cohorts, which threatened to subdue the continent and extinguish christianity. There was also a time when all Europe rang with enthusiastic shouts of armed legions on the way to drive the Turks out of Palestine. For long and bloody centuries there was no amity between these two forces, following respectively the cross and the crescent. Now, as for many years past, the Moslems have begged at Christian hands the boon of remaining in Europe. Before the Turks has appeared the dark shadow of destiny, silently motioning them away. As they were driven out of Spain, so will they at last be driven out of Europe into Asia. Strong as religious antipathies are commonly accounted—stronger, indeed, than all other repulsions besides—here is an instance in which political passions and interests altogether outweigh all suggestions of ecclesiastical and theological rivalry. The Turks remain because the Christian nations can agree among themselves what shall be done with the country when vacated by the present dominant race.

If a judgment should be formed touching this grave matter, based upon the relative value of the respective peoples inhabiting European Turkey, it may well be conjectured the balance would incline in favor of the Turks. Unquestionably when the Roman Empire of the East succumbed to the followers of the Prophet, the Christians had sunk below the ordinary polythelstic level. The ancient vitality had gone out of them. No stamina remained, and they yielded because they were the weakest. Since then the Mahometans have decayed; but not faster than the Christians. Both have gone down, but about ratably to each other.

Russia missed its chance when Garibaldi recently rose against Rome. Then combinations were feasible which would have terminated this debate of centuries, and made St. Sophia once again a Christian temple.

THE Philadelphia *North American* of Tuesday discourses at length on "Consolidated Allegheny." After speaking of the benefits which consolidation has brought to Philadelphia, and of those which it would bring to Pittsburgh, it winds up with the following:

"We read and hear so much in these days respecting the importance and progress of Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati, that the extent and magnitude of Pittsburgh generally escape notice. Many persons, therefore, learn now with surprise that the whole of Pittsburgh has a population of some two hundred thousand souls. We sincerely regret that at the election lately held there the people did not vote to make one consolidated city of it, as the approach of the period for taking the national census renders it very desirable that Pittsburgh should not again figure in the official reports among the sixth rate cities of the republic, instead of coming to the front rank, where she properly belongs. It is, however, gratifying to know that a step in the right direction, by consolidating with each of the two leading cities all their outlying suburbs, has been taken. If, now, the three divisions were consolidated into one city, it would always be easy to show the statistics of the real Pittsburgh. Hitherto this has been impossible for anybody except a Pittsburgher, and even many of them were unable to do it accurately. A good map of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and suburbs should be printed and widely circulated all over the republic."

THE democrats have taken the initiative, calling their State Convention early in March. Among other encouragements that have fallen in their way is the legislative lock-out at Harrisburg. They take this as a symptom that they are to encounter a host during the coming summer, which will be discordant, disserant, belligerant; that will be carrying weapons against its own members. We doubt not they are calculating wildly; but it must be confessed the present look favors their inference. Republicans! so close up this difference, and right speedily, that not a trace of it shall be left.

—The London *Times* has, for some time past, been engaged in a libel suit of great importance to newspaper publishers, which was finally decided on December 20th. It was the suit of WASON vs. WALTER, Mr. WALTER being proprietor of the *Times*. The question at issue most affecting the public was, whether a newspaper might print the debates in Parliament without incurring liability for any actionable libel. The case arose in reference to statements made in the House of Lords by the Lord Chancellor and other peers as to Mr. WASON's petition complaining of the appointment of Sir Fitzroy Kelly as a Judge, and which Mr. WASON complained of as libellous. The Lord Chief Justice distinctly declared that in his opinion a correct report of what was said in Parliament was privileged, and being so instructed, the jury found for the defendant.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Work in the Horticultural Department.

It is well that out-of-door work sometimes ceases, or at least becomes so little pressing, that we have time to plan and think. While the general aspect of these notes is such as might lead one to suppose that they were reprinted from year to year, there is really no more painstaking work put into the paper than just here. Certain things, it is true, have to be repeated, and it is not easy to give directions to transplant cabbages in any great variety of language. In making up these notes we are obliged to have several distinct classes of readers in mind: those who cultivate entirely for profit, and those who grow plants for the love of it, and without regard to gain; those who are familiar with the ordinary operations of horticulture and only need to be reminded of the season in which to do them, and those who can see the simplest operation for the first time. Besides the routine directions it will be found that we each month incorporate much that is new under the different divisions, and answer in general terms many letters of inquiry. Horticulturists have always been in advance of farmers in availing themselves of the recorded experience of others, and we now have not only general treatises, but many excellent works upon special subjects, in which the various processes are treated more in detail than they can be by general writers. The past year has brought out works of great value in all departments of horticulture, and no one whose operations are upon any other than a very small scale can afford to be ignorant of the current literature of his favorite branch.—*Agriculturist.*

Orchard and Nursery.

Order Trees Early.—If one lives near a nursery it will sometimes pay him to give even an extra price for the privilege of digging his own trees.

Rabbits are troublesome, especially when the snow is on the ground. Among the various preventives that have been used on a small scale are tarred rags tied around the twigs near their ends. Get them off at any expense of time and labor.

Tent Caterpillar is one of the most destructive insects in the orchard, and one of the most readily controlled. The eggs are now being deposited on a band around the twigs near their ends. Get them off at any expense of time and labor.

Trees.—The sooner these are cut, the better, as experience has shown that a much larger proportion of early cut grafts will live than of those taken after they have been exposed to the severe weather of the winter: this is especially the case when the autumn has been unfavorable to the ripening of the wood. Label correctly, and pack in boxes of fresh sawdust.

Root Grafting may be done; graft at the "collar" and never on the tips of roots. Medium cotton twine is the most convenient tying material.

Mop the Orchard.—We often advise this, and cannot do so too frequently; the task will get lost or be obliterated in time, and memory is not to be trusted. If a place is to be sold, a named orchard will add much to its value.

Nursery Stock may be headed back and set any time during winter when the weather is mild.

Why Not a Rhododendron?

Those who live in cities and towns have usually but a small lot to embellish, hence the necessity of getting the most out of it. The fitting out of such places is too often left to the care of a jobbing gardener who has more conceit than knowledge, and a small front yard is too often filled with a confusion of things that it looks still smaller. We recently passed a place that struck us as particularly neat. A bit of nicely kept sod in the centre a magnificent Rhododendron six feet high, and nearly as wide. With its beautiful, broad, evergreen leaves, and an abundance of buds of full promise for next spring's display, it was the only thing to relieve the naked stems of the deciduous shrubs of the neighborhood. A single good plant like this will give more satisfaction than a score of shrubs, neither of which has a chance to develop itself. Good nursery grown Rhododendrons (and some others are likely to live; may now be moved from one to three dollars. They may be transplanted in spring or autumn.

Fruit Garden.

Whoever contents himself with a single variety of strawberry, currant, or other fruit, gets only half the satisfaction his garden is capable of affording, or, if he cultivates for market, only a portion of the profit he might otherwise receive.

With proper forethought in selecting early, medium and late sorts to succeed the main crops at both ends, the season of most fruits may be much extended. Now is the time to think of such matters, and to arrange for a succession of fresh fruit, from the first cherries in June to the Kew Gardens, and to plant culture generally. The article in its latest form is quite a bugbear, and has been sent us by a correspondent, who is evidently concerned at the statement that "In all gardens the health of the practical cultivators is exposed to certain degree of risk." Well, there is a little risk of everybody everywhere. It may satisfy our friend "J" to know that the story has just this foundation. Of the assistants in the *Kew Herbariums*, and gardens, "Two, unfortunately, succumed to constitutional ailments, of these one, at least, was seriously ill before he entered upon his duties; the other died in India, while a third was 'comahawked' in Australia."

A SINGLE HANDFUL OF MANURE put into a hill of corn will often make the difference between four or five little "nubbins," and six or eight great plump ears that will shall their bulk of sound corn. A thousand handfuls could up heavily in the autumn corn crib. How many handfuls of manure are daily lost in your stock yard that might be saved in more order by a little care in heaping up, and covering from washing rain? These handfuls of manure are more valuable to the cultivator than the separate grains of gold that the miner, with careful toil, gathers and washes from the earth and sand bank. He hunts, gathers and saves them all, and thus accumulates his pile. Philosophical, successful cultivators can see the glitter of gold even in the manure heap; they only wait a little longer than the miner for the pure gold to be washed out by the growing crops, instead of in the wash pan. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

How to Keep Up Your Hay Crop.—A farmer who had been in the habit of selling his hay for many years in succession, being asked how he kept up his hay crop without manuring or cultivating his land, replied, "I never allow a blade of swath to be cut." If this rule was generally followed there would be less said about running out of grass fields or short crops of hay. Some farmers feed off every green thing and compel their cattle to pull up and gnaw off the roots of the grass. Cutting roots is certain death to hay crops. A farmer had better buy hay at forty dollars per ton than ruin his hay field by close grazing. The general treatment of grass land in this respect is wrong and expensive, and should be abandoned as a matter of profit and economy.—*Wisconsin Farmer.*

A central New York lady vouches for the following receipts:

Bottled Yeast.—Boil down one quart of hops in two quarts of water, one half boil and mash twelve potatoes to add to this liquid; add one cup of sugar, a tablespoonful of flour, one half cup of salt.

Rye and Indian Bread.—Two quarts of indian meal to one of rye; put the corn meal into a large pan, with a little salt and molasses, wet it with scalding water, and be sure that it is scalded, working it at the same time with a spoon. When lukewarm add the rye, a cup full of good yeast, and mix it up with water not very stiff, knead it into loaves, let it stand to rise, and bake it in a moderate oven.

Banana or Bolts.—Thicken one quart of warm water or milk, add a little salt, one half cup of melted butter, and one cup of good yeast; make into biscuits for morning, or into an oval roll, and fry in a deep cut. If not very light, add a little soda.

AN OLD WIFE'S SONG.

BY JEAN INGELOW.

And what will ye hear, my daughters dear!—
O, what will ye hear this night?
Shall I sing you a song of the fortide cheer,
Or of lovers and ladies bright?

"Thou shall sing," they say, (for we dwelt far away
From the land where fain would we be),
"Thou shall sing us again some old world strain
That is sung in our own countrie.

Thou shalt mind us so of the times long ago,
When we walked on an upland lea,
While in solid harbor light waxed faint in the white
Long rays shooting out from the sea.

While lambs were yet asleep, and the dew lay deep
On the grass, and their fleeces clean and fair,
Never grass was seen so thick nor so green,
As the grass that grew up there!

So I sang an old song—it was plain and not long—
I had sung it very oft when they were
And long ere it was done they wept every one,
Yet this was all the song—this was all:

The snow lies white, and the moon drops light,
On the freezing mere,
And ease my heart with one little song,
For none will be nigh to hear.

And by'r lady it is confusion
Of things that it looks still smaller. We
recently passed a place that struck us as
particularly neat. A bit of nicely kept
sod in the centre a magnificent
Rhododendron six feet high, and nearly
as wide. With its beautiful, broad, evergreen
leaves, and an abundance of
buds of full promise for next spring's
display, it was the only thing to relieve
the naked stems of the deciduous shrubs
of the neighborhood. A single good
plant like this will give more satisfaction
than a score of shrubs, neither of which
has a chance to develop itself. Good
nursery grown Rhododendrons (and
some others are likely to live; may now
be moved from one to three dollars.
They may be transplanted in spring or
autumn.

Fruit Garden.

Whoever contents himself with a single variety of strawberry, currant, or other fruit, gets only half the satisfaction his garden is capable of affording, or, if he cultivates for market, only a portion of the profit he might otherwise receive.

With proper forethought in selecting early, medium and late sorts to succeed the main crops at both ends, the season of most fruits may be much extended. Now is the time to think of such matters, and to arrange for a succession of fresh fruit, from the first cherries in June to the Kew Gardens, and to plant culture generally. The article in its latest form is quite a bugbear, and has been sent us by a correspondent, who is evidently concerned at the statement that "In all gardens the health of the practical cultivators is exposed to certain degree of risk." Well, there is a little risk of everybody everywhere. It may satisfy our friend "J" to know that the story has just this foundation. Of the assistants in the *Kew Herbariums*, and gardens, "Two, unfortunately, succumed to constitutional ailments, of these one, at least, was seriously ill before he entered upon his duties; the other died in India, while a third was 'comahawked' in Australia."

The Schools of the State.

We are in receipt of a copy of the "Annual Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for the year ending June 3d, 1867," and make a brief abstract:

The number of districts in the State exclusive of Philadelphia, at the close of the year was 1,889, an increase of over 1,900; number of schools, 13,026, an increase of 288; pupils in attendance, 650,163; increase, 10,044; average attendance, 414,337; increase, 1,488; average cost of tuition, eighty-five cents, an increase of thirty cents; whole number of teachers, 9,209, of which 6,619 were males, and 8,590 were females, an increase of 485 males, and a decrease of one hundred and seventeen females. Average salaries of teachers per month, twenty-seven dollars and fifty-one cents. Total cost of tuition $2,482,512 93—an increase over $760,987 28. For fuel, contingencies, $680,087, and for purchasing building, renting and repairing, $458,316, an aggregate increase in these particulars of $483,292. The whole appropriation was $355,000; paid to county superintendents, $56,221—an increase of $6,419. Whole amount of tax levied and State appropriation, $2,937,-285, an increase of $602,325. Tax levied in eighteen hundred and eighty-nine districts, $3,616,285, an increase of $602,327.

In Philadelphia (not included in the above abstract) there are three hundred and seventy-four schools under State superintendence—four high schools, one grammar, sixty-nine secondary, one hundred and eighty-nine primary and fifty-six unclassified schools; seventy-nine male, and twelve hundred and thirty-five female teachers; number of pupils belonging to the school at the close of the year, 77,164; average attendance, 66,333; amount paid for salaries of teachers, $645,352,77; lots, houses, additions, &c., $242,946; books, &c., $169,588—total of school purposes, $1,102,787.

School accommodations and teachers were provided for 245,626 more pupils than attended regularly—the average attendance on the whole number being only a little more than sixty per cent. This irregularity (says the Superintendent,) in attending schools necessitates unproductive expenditure of an immense sum of money, and this is scarcely the worst of its effects, for it everywhere deranges the school and cripples the teaching. From facts that have come to the knowledge of the School Department, it is believed that quite a large number of children, of proper age, in all parts of the State, never attend school. Some such are to be found in every rural district, and every village, and thousands, it is feared, could be hunted up in our large towns and cities. Something should be done to bring these neglected classes into the schools, and, as a preliminary step, it is suggested that provision be made by law to take the census annually of all the youth of years of all the children in the State, between the ages of six and twenty-one.

Only eleven high schools made reports to the Department. This is but a small proportion of the whole number in the State, as there are now 2,147 graded schools, and every system of graded schools must, in some sense, have high schools. The importance of the high schools is increasing rapidly, and wherever well managed they are meeting with favor from the people.

The past has been a most prosperous year for the State Normal schools, and the State is reaping a large return of fruit for her liberality towards them. The number of students attending them increased from 2,010 to 2,185, the number of their graduates from forty-three to forty-six, the volumes in their libraries from 5,680 to 6,880, the total value of their property from $161,376 60, to $246,836 00, and their whole financial condition has been somewhat improved.

In addition to the State Normal Schools, some twenty private Normal schools or Normal institutes were in operation in different parts of the State. Probably two thousand students attended these institutions for longer or shorter periods of time. Better than anything else, they indicate the want of more State schools and their proper location. The prospect is that several more State schools will ask for recognition within a year or two. The State will of course encourage them in the same way it has aided those already established.

Here are the great facts of the Pennsylvania Common School system:

The whole number of schools,	13,435
" " teachers,	16,823
" " pupils,	789,389
The average attendance of pupils,	480,850
Total cost of tuition,	$3,028,065 70
Total cost of building,	1,262,708 68
Total cost of contingencies,	790,675 33
For tuition, building, &c.,	5,081,539 71
For all school purposes,	5,169,750 17

—An unfilial and naughty daughter in Vienna recently murdered her mother, an old woman of seventy, after a struggle lasting fifteen minutes. She pierced both her mother's eyes with a knife, inflicting thirteen mortal wounds and lacerated her cheek with her teeth.

HARRISBURG.

Meeting of the Legislature.

Organization of the Senate.

Speech of Mr. Graham, Speaker Elect.

[Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, Jan. 7, 1868.

The Senate convened at three o'clock this afternoon, Speaker Graham presiding. The new Senators answered and were sworn.

Mr. McCandless, Democrat, of Philadelphia, protested against the old Speaker swearing in the new Senators. Ruled out of order.

For Speaker, Mr. Graham, Republican, received nineteen votes, and Mr. Wallace, Democrat, fourteen.

Mr. Wallace administered the oath of office to Mr. Graham, who spoke as follows:

Senators: In assuming the responsible duties of the Chair, to which your partiality has called me, I can only promise you to devote to their discharge whatever ability I may possess, and to give an earnest attention to the business of the Senate. The rules which govern this chamber, if observed with ordinary strictness, are sufficient to enable us to transact the business of our constituents, and to frame such laws as may be needed by the people of the State with due deliberation, without protracting the session to an unusual period. I shall in all kindness endeavor to have those rules observed, and by every means in my power to preserve the dignity of this body, and to expedite, as far as may be consistent with a proper regard for the deliberative character of the Senate, the consideration of the various legislative measures to which your attention may be invited.

The important interests of a great State are entrusted to our care. The enterprising people of a mighty Commonwealth, stretching from Lake Erie to the Delaware, with resources as diversified as they are boundless, look to us to legislate for their advancement in material prosperity and moral greatness.

Let us then see to it, that whatever measure s will develope the buried wealth of the State, whether it be found in the inaccessible forests and mineral s of our mountains and the products of our soil, or whatever will encourage the labor and industry of our citizens, and secure intelligence among our children, shall receive our prompt and cordial support.

Prominent amongst these, I take it for granted, a liberal "Free Railroad Law," which will extend the benefits of our railroad system to every corner of the Commonwealth, and to every recess in which valuable, however obscure, ores will receive your early and careful attention. The day for grants of special and exclusive privileges in the carrying trade has passed. They might possibly have been justified, or at least excused in the infancy of our Commonwealth, when money was scarce and capitalists few and timid; but now, when wealth is abundant, when capital seeks everywhere for remunerative investment, and while the larger part of the vast resources and productions of the State lie hidden from public view, and are shut out from the markets of the world for want of transportation, a broader and more liberal policy is demanded by the requirements of the times.

Not "the greatest good for the greatest number," but the general good of all, should be our motto and our aim. The voice of this great political party, which for seven years has controlled the Legislation, and wielded the destiny of Pennsylvania, now represented by a majority in each branch of the

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The Pittsburgh Gazette

ALLEGHENY CITY REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Mayor—SIMON DRUM.
For Poor Director—WM. MURDOCH.

AT AN END.

The legislative lock-out which so seriously threatened our local interests and which clogged the working machinery of our State Government, was happily brought to a close yesterday afternoon, by seven of the dissenters coming to terms and voting for the caucus nominees. Mr. Riddle, of Allegheny, refused to come in. The dissenters filed reasons for their course, which practically amount to nothing. They cannot expect that their unwise conduct can so easily be glossed over, and that the people will believe them to be so scrupulously honest and devoted to principle as they would like to appear. As yet they do not know what damage they may have done to the party, its measures and prospects; and if evil should, in the future, come out of the unfortunate dead-lock just terminated, they cannot expect to escape responsibility. However, it is a matter of congratulation with all that the bolters could not succeed in their plans, whatever they might have been, and that party usages have not in the end been departed from to the organization of the House. We trust a feeling of unity an l harmony will hereafter prevail, and that there will nothing more arise to disturb the general good feeling of the members at Harrisburg.

DEATH OF BISHOP HOPKINS.

The Right Rev. JOHN H. HOPKINS, D.D., L.L.D., D.C.L., whose death on the 9th inst., at the Episcopal residence at Rockpoint, near Burlington, Vermont, was published with our telegraphic reports on Friday, was at the time of his death Bishop of Vermont, and by right of seniority President of the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. The death of this aged and eminent Prelate will be mourned as a sore affliction throughout the American Church, and in no part of it by more or more attached personal friends than in this city, where he resided for several years. Before coming to Pittsburgh he had been engaged in the furnace business in a neighboring county. He relinquished the iron business for the study and profession of the law, of which he commenced the practice at the bar in this city, and while rapidly rising to distinction, with high prospects of preeminence over many talented rivals, his strong religious proclivities led him to turn his active and vigorous mind to the study of theology. He was ordained Deacon by the venerable Bishop WHITE, of Revolutionary fame, and in due time advanced to the Priesthood, and was the first Rector of the then new Trinity Church on Sixth street, to which the congregation of the old "Round Church" —previously under the pastoral charge of the venerable Rev. JOHN TAYLOR— removed. Mr. HOPKINS furnished the design and superintended the erection of Trinity Church, of which he continued to be the much loved and popular Rector until about 1830, when he was elected Assistant Minister of Bishop Eastburn's Church in Boston, and was elected and consecrated Bishop of Vermont in 1832.

Bishop HOPKINS was a native of Ireland, whence he emigrated with his father about A. D. 1800, at the age of about eight years. He was one of the many American Bishops who attended the Pan Anglican Convention of Bishops at the Palace of Lambeth, England, in September last. During his absence on this occasion he visited, we believe, his native Ireland, Paris and other continental centers, enduring and enjoying the fatigues and vicissitudes of his journeyings, and returning thence to his home with good prospects of many years of life and usefulness. We are not advised of the immediate cause of his sudden death. The venerable widow and the many sons and daughters that survive have the cordial and heartfelt sympathy of numerous old acquaintances in this city, who cherish the kindliest memory of "auld lang syne." We understand that old Trinity is to be immediately divested of its Christmas green and draped in mourning for its warmly cherished first pastor.

The Right Reverend BENJAMIN BOSWORTH SMITH, D. D., who was consecrated on the same day, in October, 1832, with Bishop HOPKINS of Vermont, will succeed to the Presidency of the House of Bishops. No one in the Church will more sincerely than the good Bishop SMITH mourn the sad providence that elevates him to the high position made vacant by the death of the venerable and learned HOPKINS.

As we predicted a few days ago, the Soldiers' Convention of Philadelphia, nominated Grant and Curtin as the presidential and vice presidential candidates. It was fitting that the soldiers of the Commonwealth should bestow the highest mark of their confidence on their most eminent compatriot in the field. It was equally fitting that they should designate Mr. Curtin for the second place. The masses of the Republican party in the State will respond with hearty good will to both suggestions.

Severe Weather at St. Louis.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ST. LOUIS, January 10.—The cold weather of the five days past has entirely suspended navigation, and even the ferry boats have ceased to run. No mails have been sent across the river since Thursday morning, and none have been received since Wednesday night. An attempt was made to cross railroad passengers at Venice, four miles above the city, yesterday afternoon, but with what success was not yet known. A large number of railroad passengers were on the other side of the river waiting to cross.

The weather moderated slightly yesterday, but not enough to affect the river, and an ice gorge was expected to take place last night at a narrow point twenty miles below, in which event the ice opposite the city will soon cement and afford safe passage that way. No crossing had been effected at St. Charles, on the North Missouri road, since Thursday, the ice in the Missouri river being too heavy to allow ferry boats to run.

—Charles Holmes, of Haywardville, Conn., appears to have been singularly unhappy in his domestic relations. His wife left home December 19th, with a boy eight years old, in a sleigh, taking with her a mule-load, or a hundred, of sewing machines, and quite a stock of furs and dry goods, together with $100 that had been given her to pay the rent, and another hundred from his pocket, besides some valuable papers. She returned on the 21st without the goods, and on the 25th took a horse and a sum of money and again bade her liege lord an affectionate farewell, since which time nothing has been heard of her whereabouts.

—Chicago is now said to have a population of 220,000 and a property valuation of $192,240,641, on which $2,480,245 tax is paid annually. During the past year $2,660,685 have been spent by the city for public improvements. The commercial business of the year is estimated at $505,000,000, and the value of manufactures $77,000,000.

—A movement has begun, it is stated, in New York to raise, equip and send to Italy a regiment of the Papal Zouave corps.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

The Dead-Lock Ended.

DAVIS Elected Speaker of the House.

The Dissenters Yield, After Giving Their Reasons.

Riddle, of Allegheny, Holds Out.

Speech of Speaker Davis.

Legislative Record Squabble.

(Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, January 10, 1868.

A prominent bolter last night remarked that if the Democrats would join them and elect McClamantor Ewing for Speaker, the bolters would vote for and elect a Democratic State Treasurer. The Democrats will accept nothing short of the Speaker. They are willing the bolters shall have everything else. So there is not much chance of coalition between the bolters and Democrats.

Some of the Davis men say sooner than allow the bolters to triumph, they will vote for Jones. The bolters are willing to vote for any man on their side of the House except Davis. So the matter stands at ten o'clock this morning.

The Democrats are now in caucus, but as several of them are opposed to compromise with the bolters under any circumstances, it will probably not amount to anything.

The Democrats held a caucus this morning in regard to a coalition with the bolters, but a majority was opposed to taking any action, and the matter was dropped.

At eleven o'clock the House was called to order, when, without taking a ballot, on motion of Mr. Thorn, took a recess until two o'clock. This is understood to mean that the Republicans have at last concluded to settle their difficulties.

HOUSE.

The morning session immediately adjourned till two o'clock in the afternoon, on motion of Mr. Thorn, of Philadelphia.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On the twenty-sixth ballot the dissenting Republicans voted for Mr. Davis, except Mr. Riddle, of Allegheny, who voted for Mr. Wilson. The result was: Davis, fifty; Jones, forty-three; Wilson, one.

Mr. Hoffman, Republican, Lebanon; Mr. M'Miller, Democrat, Montgomery; Mr. Holgate, Republican, Philadelphia; Mr. Roush, Democrat, Union; Mr. Boyd, Democrat, York, and Mr. Hickman, Republican, Chester, all paired off.

THE DISSENTERS' "REASONS."

The dissenting Republicans filed reasons for holding out: first, because they wanted a man not identified with offensive legislation last year; second, one in favor of retrenchment and reform; third, one not connected with corporations; fourth, one in favor of a Free Railroad Law. Mr. Davis had now satisfied them.

SPEAKER DAVIS' SPEECH.

Representatives of Pennsylvania.—If I consulted my own feelings on the present occasion, I would merely thank you. But after the ordeal through which I have passed, just consideration for those friends and myself demand that I should say something in vindication of myself and those who so magnanimously supported me in the canvass. I shall not refer to anything that would mar the harmony of the great party of which I am an humble member. I will simply say I would be false to myself and to representatives of the people and this vast assembly, and I know that I must some day stand before a higher tribunal, Heaven's great Court of Honor, and answer for attacks made upon my public acts and private character be arrayed against me at the throne of the Almighty Justice, in the presence of the world, that made me, I will pronounce them false.

I will now proceed to say to the members of the House what I intended to say upon taking the chair, and what led to elect a Speaker. I have not changed one word. I have just left those remarks as they were printed last Monday evening. They were printed in pamphlet form, and are carried out. I have not had time to commit what I have to say to memory. It is very brief and I ask your patience during the time for the present.

For this very high compliment bestowed, and the confidence reposed in me, I tender my hearty thanks. I will endeavor to deserve it, by earnest efforts and to the extent of my ability discharge the duties with equal justice to all. Every energy of my nature shall be taxed to this end. I feel sure that I will receive your hearty co-operation and support in this effort. Our duties will be important and arduous. The eyes of your millions of constituents are upon us. Our actions will be closely watched and severely scrutin zed. The people have entrusted us with their interests. Let us be sure to guard them faithfully.

The great political party I have the honor to represent, is firmly and unquestionably pledged to certain measures of State policy, all of which I cordially approve. I hold now, as ever, that legislation should be general, instead of local or special. We have general mining, banking, manufacturing, and corporation laws. We should also have a general railroad law, a liberal, practical, comprehensive one, under the operations of which capital would be invested to develop the immense resources of our great State. Let the Legislature be true to what seems to be the almost universal demand of the people of every section of the State, by taking away restrictions to a liberal system of internal commerce, get at ways guarding the rights of individual citizens, invite capital to come and develop our inexhaustible fields of iron, coal and other minerals, as well as the immense lumbering regions and other sources of wealth and greatness. This can only be accomplished thoroughly by giving the right to open every locality of the State containing such sources of wealth to free and wholesome competition.

That I may be properly understood, I am in favor of, and hope the House will speedily pass, the much agitated and greatly needed Free Railroad Law. Any efforts to that end shall receive my entire approbation and ready co-operation.

Seven years ago I was selected by the House to preside. We then stood on the threshold of the most gigantic conflict of modern times. The House then pledged all the resources of the State to maintain the Constitution, sustain the Government, and enforce the laws of the nation. How well those pledges were carried out and redeemed is now part of our country's history. Pennsylvania soldiers were the first to respond to the call of the President to defend the Capitol. It was Pennsylvania soil where the rebellion received its most effective and stunning blow, and in the ensuing years, rising back from the glorious field of Gettysburg to a dishonored grave at Appomattox. The country's power was re-established, and dread treason crushed, and traitors were not punished or if treason was not made odious, it was not for want of power, but palpable and wanton disaffection in high places. Now, God, the people's representatives in Congress are still masters of the situation. Let them continue to protect loyal men everywhere in their just rights, and hold traitors to a strict accountability. This, in my judgment, is the only safe way to reconstruct in fact the union of these States. If men whose hands are red with the blood of our brothers are again permitted to take part in the administration of the laws, we will only have ourselves to blame if similar scenes of blood through which we have passed should be re-enacted.

Again affirm that I will employ all honorable means at my command to carry out what I firmly believe to be the wishes of the people of the Commonwealth, and endeavor so to conduct the deliberations of the House as to make the session harmonious and pleasant as well as advantageous to the public.

Again, gentlemen, for this very distinguished mark of your esteem and endorsement of my humble professions as a representative, from my soul I thank you.

OTHER OFFICERS.

The Republican caucus nominees for other offices were all elected, as follows:

Clerk, James L. Selfridge, Northampton; Assistant Clerk, Edward G. Lee, Philadelphia; Sergeant-at-Arms, Captain Casper Gang, Allegheny; Assistants, W. J. Woods, Israel K. Rayon, John McConnell, Robert Johnson, Postmaster, A. M. Henry; Assistant, James Penrose, Doorkeeper. J. H. Hall; Assistants, Samuel Mitchell, J. L. Vincent, Moses Arndt, Theodore Chase. Messengers, James McCandy, Harriet Brown, P. A. Hemphill T. Bishop. Transcribing Clerks, Frederick McGee, George A. Backoven, Rueben Bernard, John T. Keagey, Wm. A. Nichols.

Adjourned till eight o'clock Monday evening.

LEGISLATURE RECORD.

On motion of Mr. Thorn, of Philadelphia, a new Committee on *Legislative Record* was appointed, namely: Messrs. Thorn, Herr and Josephs, with power to contract for printing.

This is a fight between the *Telegraph* and *State Guard*. The Committee is regarded favorable to the *State Guard*.

(Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, Jan. 9, 1868.

The House is still, at this writing, unorganized; and if an election takes place to day or to-morrow, nothing further will be done, in this body, this week.

The Senate occupied most of i ts time, to-day in drawing a Committee to try the contested election case in the Blair Senatorial District—Robinson vs. Shugert. The Committee consists of Landon, Cowles, Ridgway, Taylor and Fisher, Republicans, Jackson and Linderman, Democrats.

The manner of forming these Committees is a mere lottery. The names of the thirty-three Senators excluding the Speaker and the sitting member whose seat is contested, are written on seperate strips, which are rolled up like the names of jurors in the jury box in Court, and then all placed in a tin box. The Clerk then shakes this thoroughly, and draws out names and then draws them out, one by one, placing them as drawn out, unopened, in three different boxes, the first one drawn out going into the first box, the second into the second box, and so on alternately, until the names are equally divided between the three boxes. The Clerk then draws out a name from the first box, which the Speaker opens and reads, and either party can challenge the Senator whose name is so drawn. If a challenge, his name goes on to the Committee, and a name is then drawn from the second box, and so on until seven unchallenged names are obtained, or until but thirteen names are left in the boxes.

The practice now is for one or the other of the parties to challenge every name drawn, while but thirteen are left in the boxes, each in the hope that a majority of their political friends may thus be left in the thirteen. With the list of these thirteen names the contesting and sitting member withdraw, and each strikes off a name alternately until the number is reduced to seven, and the seven thus left constitutes the Committee. As the report of the Committee is final, it is important to the parties interested to have the Committee made up of their political friends.

In the case to-day, the first half dozen names drawn were all Republicans, and it looked for a moment or two, as if all the Democratic names (thirteen) would be left in the box, but the last three were drawn, and the next half dozen names drawn were all Democrats; so that when eighteen names had been drawn, eight Democrats had been challenged and left in, six Republicans, leaving the names of five Democrats in the boxes and eight Republicans. Of these, three of each were struck off, leaving the Committee to be two to two.

If, however, the names had come out differently, and the Democrats by challenging had secured a majority of the thirteen withdrawn, the case would have been a Democratic Committee.

This whole system of drawing committees by lot, leaving their constitution to chance, seems to me unprincipled. As each House is made, by the Constitution, the sole judge of the qualifications of its members, this mode of disposing of its prerogative by lot does not seem to me either judicial or judicious.

After the committee was drawn, the Governor sent in a batch of vetoes of bills originating in the Senate, all but two or three of these related to Allegheny county. One was a bill conferring upon the borough of Mount Washington power to levy taxes for building side walks, to impose vehicle licenses, and to institute a new method of collecting school taxes. The Governor objects to this, first, that the borough has ample powers, under the general laws of the State, to impose taxes for sidewalks; and second, that the bill cdletes to three distinct objects, and is therefore unconstitutional. The veto was sustained unanimously.

The second bill is one relating to the fees of Notaries Public in Allegheny county, which the Governor objects to, simply because it had approved the same bill, word for word, previously passed by the House. Veto sustained.

The third bill relates to the Sheriff taxing the cost of employing watchmen to guard property levied upon by the Sheriff and in danger of being removed. The further consideration of this bill was postponed for the present.

A bill authorizing the Treasurer of Beaver county to appoint an Auctioneer was also vetoed, and the consideration of this veto was also postponed.

The other bills were local, and applied to Eastern counties, except one, which authorized the Governor to commute the death penalty in certain cases. The consideration of this veto was likewise postponed, it being a question of some importance.

The Senate, having nothing to do, on account of the non-organization of the House, adjourned to Monday next, when the Committees will be announced, and the active work of the Senate begin.

ALLEGHENY.

PHILADELPHIA.

(Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.)

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9th, 1868.

A little rain and sleet last night have made the streets somewhat unpleasant to pedestrians; but our Hibernian fellow citizens who are this day to do honor to their late Fenian martyrs by a procession and funeral ceremonies, will not mind that. The affair attracts little attention beyond that circle.

This being the week of prayer, services are being held in all the churches every evening, and union meetings every afternoon in one or other of the churches of the several denominations—Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, Episcopalians. These last mentioned meetings draw crowded houses.

In business circles everything is quiet, and all eyes are directed towards Washington to see what Congress will do in reference to the currency; although men here, as well as there, differ in their views as to what ought to be done. I believe that a majority desire an assurance from Congress that the currency shall not be interfered with, either in form or quantity, and believe as you do, that a check upon inflation and the imposition of more onerous duties would more effectually restore prosperity, and with it a sound convertible currency, than anything else Congress could do.

I have been reading some manuscript letters from the surveying parties of the Union Pacific Railway in Central Arizona. They are delighted with the country, its climate, soil, mineral wealth, beauty, and the unexpected facility with which a railroad can be run through it. Our friends of that great interest are in high spirits, for they now believe that they can demonstrate that their road will be self-sustaining at once, and consequently no burden at all to the National Treasury. Mr. Perry, the President, has just prepared a letter to members of Congress and others, setting forth in strong but sober terms the numerous advantages which will enure to the government and the country from its construction. Indeed every week adds to the evidences of the immense natural wealth and resources of New Mexico and Arizona.

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National Dairymen's Association.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

UTICA, January 10.—The American Dairymen's Association, which began its sessions in this city on Wednesday, continued Thursday afternoon. The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President—Horatio Seymour, Vice Presidents—Messrs. Alvord Lewis, Elmina Walker, of New York; Williams, of Kentucky; Dubois, of Massachusetts; King, of Illinois; Howe, of Ohio; Wilder, of Wisconsin; and Partington, of Ohio; C. W. Secretary and Treasurer —G. B. Weeks, of New York.

Meeting of Foreign Born Citizens.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

MEMPHIS, January 10.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of foreign born citizens was held in the Exchange building last night. Mayor Leitwich presided. Resolutions were passed urging the Government to afford more adequate protection to American citizens abroad, and that it was the duty of the Government to recall without delay any minister or consul who had refused or neglected the lawful protection of American citizens travelling abroad.

SECOND EDITION.

THREE O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM EUROPE.

Important Fenian Arrested.

Fenian Telegraphers Imprisoned.

Italian Government Measures

Financial and Commercial.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

FENIANS TAKEN TO JAIL.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—5 P. M.—Burke, Casey, Shaw and Mullaney, the Fenians who had a preliminary examination at Bow street, yesterday, were to-night heavily guarded and taken by a special train to Warwick jail.

IMPORTANT FENIAN ARRESTED.

DUBLIN, January 10,—Facts which have come to the knowledge of the authorities lead to the belief that the leader of the rising at Tallaght, last spring, was not killed, as reported, but that a man named Leonor, a prominent Fenian, who was arrested here to-day, charged with high treason, is confidently asserted to be the person who organized and directed the insurrection on that occasion. His examination will soon take place, when the evidence in possession of the Government will be brought to light.

IRISH EDITOR HELD FOR TRIAL.

Mr. Piggot, editor of the *Dublin Irishman*, has been examined and is held for trial for publishing certain alleged libels in his own paper and writing the seditious articles which appeared in the *Irish American*.

FENIAN TELEGRAPHERS.

BELFAST, Jan. 10.—The clerks in the office of the Magnetic Telegraph Company in this city have been arrested and thrown into jail, on a charge of belonging to the Fenian organization.

ITALY.

GOVERNMENT MEASURES.

FLORENCE, January 10.—The budget which will be laid by the Ministry before the Italian Parliament will call for the adoption of the following measures to meet the liabilities and expenditures of the Government for the ensuing year: First, the imposition of fresh taxes sufficient to produce the sum of one hundred and ninety million liers, in addition to the present revenue; second, the authorization of a new loan for four hundred million liers.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—*Evening.*—Consols 92½@92¾. American Securities flat. Five-twenties 71½; Erie 40@49½; Illinois Central 88.

FRANKFORT, January 10.—*Evening.*—Bonds 75.

PARIS, January 10.—*Evening.*—Rentes send upward.

LIVERPOOL, January 10—*Evening.*—Cotton at 7½d for middling uplands, and 7¾d for New Orleans; sales of 10,000 bales. Advices from Manchester are favorable. Breadstuffs—Corn 40s for mixed western. Wheat 10s for white California; 9s 6d for No. 2 Milwaukee red. Barley 5s 5d for American. Oats 3s 10d for American. Peas 47s for Canadian. Produce—Petroleum 1s 5d for refined. Sugar 25s 6d. Provisions—Beef 113s. Pork 85s. Lard 57s. Cheese 59s. Bacon 49s. Linseed Oil 39s 10d per ton.

ANTWERP, January 10—*Evening.*—Petroleum firmer, at 45 francs for standard white.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

—The jury in the case of Van Solen, at St. Paul, for the murder of Dr. Harcourt, failed to agree and were discharged.

—The steamboat Lilly, loaded with cotton from Tuscaloosa for Mobile, sunk in the Tombigbee river yesterday. The cargo may be saved damaged.

—George W. Williams has been arrested at Boston and bound over for trial in $6,000 for forging Government stencils. It is alleged he is the party who made and furnished the revenue stencils which were used in the whisky frauds some months since.

—Resolutions were adopted in the Lower House of the Missouri Legislature yesterday, setting forth that grave abuses exist in the Lunatic Asylum, charging corruption on the part of the Directors, that charges have been sustained, and appointing a committee to investigate.

—The Louisiana Reconstruction Convention is hurrying the Constitution through, having got as far as article sixty seven yesterday, when they adjourned till evening, and were in session last night still evening, and it is reported that this sudden activity is caused by letters from prominent politicians now at washington.

—In the Missouri Legislature, on Thursday, a bill was introduced to make it compulsory upon parents and guardians to send their children, between the ages of nine and thirteen, to school at least four months each year, under penalty of from ten to thirty cents per day for each absence unless satisfactory cause.

—The Grand Army of the Republic of Kansas, held their annual session at Topeka on Thursday, elected John A. Martin, of Atchison, Commander, M. J. Adams, of Leavenworth, Second in Command, and General Blunt and Captain Morrison, of Atchison, delegates to the Philadelphia Convention A meeting was held, after adjournment, at which resolutions were passed recommending General Grant for the Presidency.

—Robert Fowler has been re-elected Treasurer of the State of Maryland. An Atlanta paper states that rumors are current that Governor Jenkins, the State Treasurer will be removed. General Meade is awaiting instructions from General Grant in the matter, having all the papers on the subject. Governor Jenkins will not put up out any more money for the Convention, and if his removal is attempted, he will sue out an injunction from the United States Court.

—The Grant block at Oswego, N. Y., in which were located the First National Bank, Jules Wendell's jewelry store, T. J. Dinsmore's clothing store, Yarson's clothing store, Young Men's Christian Association rooms, C. Mead's Commercial College, U. S. Malby's Insurance office, Miller's Insurance office, Mayor's office, McFarland's office, and the offices of A. F. Grant, J. A. Hathaway, Comptroller, Wm. F. Allen, and Edwin F. Allen, was destroyed by fire Thursday night. Loss about $100,000. Insurance $50,000.

—Gen. Palmer, Treasurer of the Union Pacific Railroad, Kansas Branch, now in charge of surveys on the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-second parallels through New Mexico, Arizona and California, writes to headquarters, at St. Louis, under date of Albuquerque, that he has found a good line to Colorado river, below the head navigation, at an excellent bridging point, south of Fort Mohave, about one thousand three hundred and seventy miles from Kansas city, and five hundred and sixty miles from San Francisco. For two hundred miles between Albuquerque and Colorado river the line runs through immediately adjacent to extensive pine forests. He had seen no snow except two thousand feet above their highest summit. Animals found good grazing all the way. There had been no frost, and the trees were still green, and no evidence of winter. Gen. Palmer is satisfied that with the proper inducements a railroad has been pardoned who is not eminently deserving of Executive clemency, and that many of those pardoned were warmly endorsed by members of Congress.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1867.

SENATE.

CORRESPONDENTS CENSURED.

Mr. HOWARD rose for a personal explanation. He blamed the conduct of B. Pandolph Keim, of the *Herald*, and other papers, and W. Scott Smith, of the *Evening Press Association*, in violating his confidence by publishing an abstract of his report in the Stanton case, after pledging themselves not to do so without his consent.

THE FUNDING BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN, in pursuance of the notice he gave when reporting the funding bill, moved it be recommitted to the Committee. He said some prominence had been given to a certain confidential and erroneous circular which had been sent to each Senator and extensively published, and which seemed to impute to the Finance Committee a desire to favor private interests. The clause complained of was the limitation of one per cent. for expenses of issuing and disposing of bonds. It was intended to forestall and change the answer was that the one per cent. clause is a mere limitation of expense, as in every loan law passed for twenty years, with this difference, that in this bill there is no appropriation of one cent, while in other loan bills there was. The Committee did not contemplate any expense out the printing of new bonds for any more than the Treasurer of the United States. Even this expense is not provided for, but will depend on future appropriations. As to foreign exchange, it was proper to provide for the said difference of exchange between the exchange bonds and the lower rates proposed by the bill. The Finance Committee wished to fairly consider every objection to the bill, and they meant to strip it of every provision that by possibility might enable interested parties to direct action from the public good sought by the bill. If no one else did so, he would move to modify those clauses that no one could be misled by this pretence.

DEPUTY POSTMASTERS, &C.

Mr. HARLAN introduced a bill that all appointments of Deputy Postmasters for offices where Postmasters' compensation amounts to five hundred dollars, and railway mail agents, post office agents whose compensation amounts to five hundred dollars per annum, shall be made by the President, but a check upon indiscriminate appointment of more onerous duties would more effectually restore prosperity, and with it a sound convertible currency, than anything else Congress could do.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

Expenses of the State Department.

The National Finances.

The Stanton Suspension Case.

Stanbery and Reconstruction.

American Citizens Abroad.

The List of Pardons.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1868.

STATE DEPARTMENT EXPENSES.

The Secretary of State, in reply to a resolution of the Senate, sent to that body to-day a statement of the following expenditures by that Department: Edward Pierrepont, counsel in the Surratt case, $3,000; H. G. Riddle, in the same case, $3,000; H. H. Emmons, $1,000, in the matter of the extradition of the prisoners of the St. Albans raids, &c., the Governor of Vermont, $1,700, in the matter of the raiders, including the expenses in the case. All the above sums were charged to the appropriation for bringing home prisoners from foreign countries. Brady and Triphagan, fifteen hundred dollars, in the case of Jones against the Secretary of State for false imprisonment, which was charged to the appropriation for expenses under the habeas corpus act. H. H. Emmons, $3,052, for services in the extradition case, in the British Provinces. There was also allowed to Wm. B. West, United States Consul at Dublin, $1,500, in defence of Fenians, counsel fees, etc. Both of these accounts were charged to the appropriation for expenses under the neutrality act. Wm. M. Evarts, $6,000, for Fenians and expenses in England. Wm. C. Johnson, $1,000, in the matter of the Hudson Bay Company. There has also been allowed to F. H. Morse, United States Consul at London,, $6,000 for amount paid in England in the case of Ferguson and Sons, and for Thomas H. Dudley, Consul at Liverpool, $25,774, in various cases, including the Alexandria Pruslan rebel rams, &c., which has been charged to the appropriation for contingent expenses in foreign interiors, and the Secretary says it is proper to observe that most of the foregoing amounts include counsel fees and other expenses, apart from counsel fees proper, which it is impossible to discriminate in this report.

In reply to the inquiry whether the Department has paid for reporting any trials, the Secretary says that there has been paid to F. H. Smith, for the Surratt trial, no more than $1,000 so far as relates to the appropriation for bringing home prisoners from foreign countries to Washington; Underhill and Hays, $684, reporting the Stanton case, at the request of Judge Betts, of the District Court of New York.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

Hon. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, is out in a long letter this morning on the subject of the finances, in which he states that an attempt by law, or by Executive action, to hasten the resumption of specie payments, under existing circumstances, would be attended by every branch of business carried on with borrowed capital. He favors the payment of the debt in accordance with the strict letter of the contract, in specie where the law expires, and in greenbacks where the law does not require it.

THE STANTON CASE.

The Senate in Executive Session considered the report of the Military Committee on the Stanton suspension case. The Senate will probably remove the subject to-morrow.

RECONSTRUCTION CONSTITUTIONALITY.

In the Supreme Court to-day Attorney General Stanbery objected to arguing the case of McCardle, involving the constitutionality of the reconstruction acts, on the ground that he had written an opinion from the bench in the court in the case. The matter was deferred upon his suggestion until the Government could arrange to appear by some other counsel.

AMERICAN CITIZENS ABROAD.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs have fixed Thursday next for the consideration of the bill declaring that naturalized citizens abroad, &c. Report says the Committee are unanimously in favor of some definite action in the matter.

THE LIST OF PARDONS.

The reports called for by Congress of the number of persons pardoned by the President who have been convicted of counterfeiting, forging, &c., is nearly completed and will be sent, will show that no criminal has been pardoned who is not eminently deserving of Executive clemency, and that many of those pardoned were warmly endorsed by members of Congress.

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Mr. MARSHALL expressed a desire to know what gentleman from Illinois had made any charge against these persons.

Mr. PILE declined to be further examined on the subject, and proceeded to speak on the merits of the resolutions. He said he should vote for it, and hoped it would pass, although he really had no faith in the success of any law, except the law was better administered than at present. He believed the only remedy was the substitution of a small tax to be paid at the distillery by the distiller himself, and that a license ranging from two thousand to ten thousand dollars a year, so that the smallest dealer might be taken out of the hands of that race of cormorants and thieves who now have control of it.

After some remarks from Mr. WOODBRIDGE,

Mr. SCHENCK proceeded to close the debate. He said the subject of the discussion was metres, instruments intended for measuring the strength and quantity of distilled spirits. I think it necessary to notify the House of that fact. Laughter.] I am willing to be in which that occasions us always, when we come to discuss anything about it, to run into an inquiry about the fundamental principles of the Democratic party. I leave the other side to explain. (Laughter.) It may be the attraction of affinity. I have not willingly let the discussion from the consideration of the joint resolution reported from the Committee of Ways and Means to a consideration of the relative merits of Democratic and Republican parties, or into an inquiry of what pertains particularly to the other party. Before, however, I speak about the joint resolution itself, perhaps it is proper that I should in the briefest manner protest against the ground that has been taken by the gentleman from Illinois, (Mr. Marshall) and others as objections to this as one of the means for detecting frauds and enabling the Government to successfully collect revenue. The gentleman from Illinois takes the broad ground that metres and every device that can be invented will be of no importance whatever, and that the Democratic party and its principals alone can bring about the desired result. I am not willing to believe that I concur entirely in what has been said by the gentleman from Vermont Mr. Woodbridge) as an answer to every such proposition; but besides, there would be great difficulty in returning to the old Democratic party or the principles of that party, and satisfying ourselves in an attempt to do so as to what is the party and what are its principles, looking at the party, in the first place, as indicated by its representative men.

Mr. BROOKS said he had refrained from making a point of order, but he was now going to make the point on the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. He should be made to confine himself to his bill.

Mr. SCHENCK admitted all this was wandering from the proper discussion. He was, however, but referring to what had been said by other gentlemen in the debate.

The SPEAKER notified him that he must confine himself to the subject under discussion.

Mr. SCHENCK said he would submit to the ruling, though he should like to have said a word about the Democratic party; but as it seemed to be disagreeable, he would waive it until some other occasion. He then proceeded to the discussion of the subject of metres, and relative to the security against frauds which they were designed.

The debate closed, and a vote being taken the resolution was passed.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The Speaker presented a message from the President transmitting a report from the Secretary of State in response to a resolution inquiring as to the

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1868.

IS IS PRETTY CERTAIN that Maine will present, at the Chicago Convention, for nomination to the Vice Presidency, the name of Mr. Hamlin; New York that of Mr. Fenton; Pennsylvania that of Mr. Grow; Ohio that of Mr. Wade; and Indiana that of Mr. Colfax. A most excellent list from which to make a selection. If the last National Convention had taken either of these men, the party would have been spared the humiliation of a great betrayal, and the country saved four years of fruitless agitation.

IF IT IS TRUE, as stated yesterday by cable telegram, that the men who stormed Martello tower, near Cork, and sacked a gunshop in that city, went thither from the United States, that fact furnishes a significant commentary on the recent public meetings here demanding of the Washington government full protection to naturalized American citizens when abroad. However much the courage requisite to such adventures may elicit admiration, and no matter how deeply the miseries of Ireland and the wrongs of her people, may compel commiseration, it is the blindest arrogance or the stupidest folly for any man or set of men to suppose that a powerful government can be persuaded or coerced into granting immunity to such actions.

WHILE the Conservatives at the North profess great dissatisfaction that the work of Reconstruction does not progress with greater rapidity, by far the larger portion of their ilk at the South are doing all they can to retard the consummation. What these people want, therefore, is not so much Reconstruction, as a particular type thereof—Reconstruction with all the rebel whites let in, and all the loyal blacks left out. Such an arrangement cannot be had, no matter how long it may be waited for. The time will come, and we trust shortly, when a grand act of oblivion shall cancel all past political offences; but that ought not to be until the rights of all citizens shall be acknowledged and enforced, without respect to incidents of race, color, place of birth, or any other immaterial peculiarity.

IF THE SENATE is resorting to what is no better than a dodge, in order to appear to maintain its dignity and authority, when doing neither, it is making a mistake. Either Mr. STANTON ought to go back to the War Office or stay out. If the President removed him without proper cause, in defiance of the laws, then he ought to be reinstated and hold the place. If the President removed him for good reasons, then the Senate ought to say so, and let him drop. To decree his restoration, and then have him resign, may serve as a technical vindication of the rights of the Senate, but will expose that body to ridicule, and be equivalent to a sentence of condemnation upon the Secretary. Shams are almost always transparent, and never find favor with straight-forward men, who constitute the majority everywhere.

POPULAR feeling in Italy, manifested in ways not to be disputed, has constrained the King, notwithstanding the formidable opponents by whom he is environed, to declare publicly that Rome shall become the capital of Italy; but he wisely added that the consummation would require patience on the part of his people. There was a time, and but a few months ago, when other qualities than patience would have reached the desired goal at a bound. The Italians were eager to incur the risk, and seize Rome before the French could occupy it. Boldness on the part of the government, co-operating with courage and promptitude on the part of the population, would have gained the prize; would have enlisted the sympathy of other powers; would have awed France into acquiescence; would have terminated medieval institutions in the peninsula, and opened fully the era of modern organization.

ACCOUNTS from Columbus, Ohio, are to the effect that Vallandigham's prospects for the United States Senatorship have so improved that his friends feel some degree of confidence he will be chosen. However, it is only fair to say that Mr. Thurman's supporters insist that the members who have been instructed, since the election, to vote for Mr. Vallandigham, will not do so, but will act according to their previously expressed preferences.

Mr. Vallandigham is the most suitable man the Democracy of Ohio can select. He is their representative man, giving unadulterated expression to their emotions, convictions and purposes. He has ability, persistency, courage, fanaticism, honesty; and while we do not relish his ideas, we have more respect for him than we have for sleek, plausible, insinuating men, who would do much worse than he would, provided always that they could act in the dark or under such other circumstances as would enable them to elude responsibility.

A CONTEMPORARY states that the GAZETTE has demanded of Mr. Graham the exclusion of Mr. Landen from the Chairmanship of the Senate Committee on Railroads. Not only have we made no such demand, but we have said nothing from which it could be reasonably inferred we so desired. We comprehend how delicate it is for a presiding officer to violate the courtesies of the body in which he holds position; how ruinous it would be to himself personally; and how it would react against the interests it was intended to promote. What we insisted on was that there should be placed on the Railroad Committee a clear majority of members known to be for Freedom in Railroad Building beyond all peradventure. This we did, not because we had the slightest distrust of Mr. Graham's disposition in the premises, but as incidental to the expression of our dissent to a demand made elsewhere that he should sacrifice himself by a breach of decorum without helping the friends of a Free Railroad Law.

That Mr. Graham will do what we suggested—not because we suggested it, but because such a step accords as well with his past course and present convictions as with justice and propriety—we have good reasons for believing. That he will go farther to gratify senseless clamor, we do not think.

One great trouble with Allegheny county politics and politicians, for a series of years past, has consisted in the fact that they have been altogether too provincial. Nothing, either for the promotion of individual or of public interests, has been made from this narrow policy, or ever will be made, except in virtue of some fortunate accident. A broader view, a more liberal course of action, and a generous policy, are needed to restore to this county that consideration to which her rank in business, wealth, population, enterprise and intelligence entitle her. We say this in no censorious spirit; but because it is needful it should be said, and not only be said, but heeded.

MR. JOHNSON—MR. STANTON.

During the rebellion Mr. STANTON disclosed high abilities and rendered vast services to the country. In neither of these particulars was he surpassed by any other citizen, who acted a part either in the civil or military service. So holding, we shall not fail under a suspicion of improper bias when we declare that on most of the points in the controversy now joined and trying before the Senate and the People, respecting his relations to the President, our judgment does not run in his favor. Let us state what those points are:

1. That from the accession of Mr. JOHNSON to the Presidency, down to a quite recent date, Mr STANTON, as Secretary of War, steadily gave him to understand, by word and deed, that he fully concurred in his plan of Reconstruction.

2. That when the Office Tenure Bill was under consideration in Congress, Mr. STANTON, in his place in the Cabinet, denounced it as an infringement upon the constitutional prerogatives of the President, and after it had passed both Houses, advised the President to veto it, offering to furnish the arguments in justification of that measure.

3. That in replying to a note from the President asking him to resign, he employed terms unbecoming a subordinate, and which made their longer connection impracticable.

4. That by withholding from the President important dispatches, he deprived that functionary of an opportunity he would gladly have improved to prevent the memorable massacre of members of the Constitutional Convention at New Orleans.

As yet Mr. STANTON has not seen proper to make any rejoinder, though his friends insist he can completely vindicate himself from each of these incriminations. If he has any defence to offer he owes it to his character and fame not to delay, but to make it as conclusive as the materials at his command will allow.

Meanwhile, we feel that the President is correct on the first three points above specified; and that on the last the facts are against his allegation. Touching this last point our Washington correspondent, in his letter published some days ago, made the ablest and most exhaustive presentation of the evidence that has thus far come before the public. It demonstrated by an appeal to dates which cannot be successfully disputed, that all the circumstances of the case were known to the President in season for any action he deemed appropriate. He might have gone farther, and established the fact that the spirit evinced by the President, both before and after the massacre, were in unison with that terrible transaction.

Now we pass to show on what grounds—independently of the unqualified avowment of the President, and which as yet stands unchallenged—we believe Mr. Stanton, and all the other members of the Cabinet, sustained the President in his original scheme of Reconstruction.

They gave to the public, for a long period, no sign that they disapproved. In their respective Reports, presented to Congress at its first meeting after the assassination of Mr. LINCOLN, there is found no trace of dissent from their chief. Of course, this is negative proof; nevertheless, it has weight. Let us proceed to that which is positive.

When President JOHNSON's annual message appeared in December, 1865, it excited many apprehensions in the Republican ranks, and particularly on the part of the more clear-sighted of the Republican newspapers. Shortly afterwards the intentions of the administration were more clearly revealed, and the better sort of the Republican journals expressed temperate and courteous, but decided protest. The proprietors of many such journals either held offices or received advertising from the government. Almost, but not quite simultaneously, the Heads of the various Departments removed these proprietors from their places or took the advertising patronage they enjoyed from them. In this work of proscription Mr. STANTON was to have been expected from his superior boldness and promptitude, led the way. The advertising of his Department was taken away from any journal that refused to sustain the President. It was transferred first to the shilly-shally republican journals, that keep weather-cocks to go by, and thence to her unsophisticated and democratic newspapers in about equal proportions. No politician could doubt what was intended by this.

From the nature of the transactions of the War Department Mr. STANTON was brought directly in contact with the Republican newspapers of the larger towns. What he could do either to seduce or overawe them into supporting the President against Congress he did with an unsparing hand.

While the head of the War Office was dealing in this way with the proprietors of the Republican journals in the more populous places, the head of the Post-office was pursuing the same policy towards the proprietors of Republican newspapers at the various county seats. Under Mr. LINCOLN a large proportion of the postmasters in county towns belonged to this class. At first a few were removed, in the hope of striking terror into the others. When this did not avail to make them abandon Congress they were all swept out of office.

So events ran on until the President suspected that the rising tide of public opinion had estranged at least three of the members of the Cabinet from his policy. Then it was he projected that arrangement under which each of the Counsellors of State was constrained to declare his sentiments. To the surprise of many members of Congress and of thousands of constituents who had taken their cue from them, Mr. STANTON, under his own signature, identified himself with the President. Mr. JOHNSON believed these assurances to be genuine. Members of Congress did not hesitate to declare at the time that they were simulated, to answer a wise end and prevent mischiefs—though what mischiefs were prevented thereby we failed to discover, though we watched intently. While we waited and watched, we could not help asking ourselves, who's the dupe?

Gen. GRANT, in that letter of his to the President, marked "private," and which has recently become famous, plumply affirmed that the Office Tenure Bill was specially designed by Congress to deprive him of authority to remove Mr. STANTON. Such an announcement from such a source could not fail to lead the President to recall whatever had passed between him and the Secretary of War, and contrast it with what the Secretary must have said to members of the two Houses to inspire them with such interest in his behalf.

What Gen. GRANT said was true—the Office Tenure Bill was passed mainly to keep Mr. STANTON in the War Department. It was originated and enacted because he had given nearly all the Republican members to understand he was with them. Otherwise their solicitude for his retention would be a surpassing enigma. While Congress was thus legislating for his protection, he was assuring the President of his opposition to the measure; of his desire to have it vetoed, and of his willingness and ability to supply such an argument as would make the veto impregnable in point of law and logic.

When Mr. STANTON indited the reply of which the President complains, he believed he was sheltered from removal by the law he advised the President to veto. It was sharp and trenchant, as Mr. STANTON knows well how to be; but it made the breach between the two men wider and irreparable. We think that if a place-man, subordinate to Mr. STANTON, had written him such a note, however much he might have admired the pluck and sarcasm, he would have rebuked the impertinence.

This is the view we take of the case as it is now presented. Mr. STANTON has uncommon capabilities. He is animated by an unbounded ambition. Not satisfied with what he had already attained—with having written his name high in the annals of his country, and illuminated it with an imperishable glory, his longings ran out towards the most exalted seat in the nation. Confident in his skill as a political navigator—perhaps pleased with the tempest when the waves ran high, and for a calm unlike conceived he was as dexterous as to baffle all factions and all interests, and make him become the indispensable man of the hour. If so, the ambition was noble, but the means for gratifying it altogether censurable.

How further developments may change this aspect of the case, cannot be foretold. But it will afford us the sincerest pleasure if Mr. STANTON shall vindicate his conduct in all the particulars in which it is here impeached.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

No fact in political history is plainer than that popular Municipal Government, throughout all the ages, has been the fountain and best defence of Civil Liberty. Before it exists, nothing is possible but unalloyed despotism. Wherever it is established, sooner or later the right of the people to share in the highest departments of government will force its way and compel recognition.

The Emperor of Russia recently ordained that all citizens of the respective Municipalities, including the emancipated serfs, should vote, on equal conditions, for all their local officers. This was a startling innovation upon the usages and traditions of the empire. It contains all the germs of full-blown Freedom, which may be long in putting forth its leaves and distilling its fragrance, but will be sure at last to mature in perfection.

The first step towards Civil Liberty is to teach men to consider, to discuss, to weigh and to decide political questions—not as an abstract mental exercise, but as a practical and important right and duty. It is fitting that this discipline should begin on the class of things which stand in nearest relations to novices—the care of roads, the support of paupers, the maintenance of schools, and the enforcement of local or ex. But when the habit of debating and determining matters has been formed, it naturally branches out into higher and more consequential affairs. By this process, Parliaments, Constituent Assemblies, Congresses—the great representative bodies of a nation—grow up, enlarge their powers, consolidate their prerogatives, dispute the authority of the Crown, and inaugurate and confirm the existence of Liberty and Equality.

This is not a fanciful speculation upon a possible course of events, but an actual delineation of what has uniformly transpired. If we remount the stream of time until history becomes lost in fable and allegory, this uniform succession is constantly witnessed. Wherever the right of the people to control their own municipal affairs has been conceded and enjoyed, there has been developed first a tendency and then a determination to participate in all the higher functions of government. Of course, there have been fluctuations in this process—sometimes of the most marked descriptions—as in France, where the shadow on the dial of progress has sometimes advanced with surpassing rapidity and then gone backwards with as astonishing celerity. But however inexplicable these oscillating movements may appear to superficial cognition, careful and trained observers have no difficulty in detecting under the surface the real and main current, steadily tending, however slowly, to the grand consummation of complete political enfranchisement.

In the United States we have for so long a period been accustomed to all the larger forms of Freedom that we are prone to disparage the lesser forms—often to pour spleen or contempt thereon—to seek to abridge and belittle it, rather than to allow it to grow and expand and gather strength. Not many mistakes in politics are more flagrant than this. Let any one take pains to inform himself accurately of the immunities and powers of certain of the free cities of Europe in past ages—what part they played, not simply in developing commerce, nourishing arts, and ennobling social life, but in furnishing examples of the value of liberty and of courage in the defence thereof, and he will attain to a juster estimate of the true place of Municipal Government in the economy of political concerns. Nor will this estimate be lessened, if he then directs his contemplation to the conduct of cities and boroughs, integral parts of nations, in defending acquired prerogatives from encroachments by monarchs, in stimulating the masses of the population to a just appreciation of political rights, in inspiring them with a disposition to incur the heaviest risks and to make the largest sacrifices in order to maintain them. Much of this was seen throughout the Northern States of this Union during the late rebellion. The Municipalities were everywhere foremost in filling quotas, in supplying regiments on marches, and in all other labors essential to the furtherance of the national cause.

These are among the considerations which lead us to day to felicitate the city of Pittsburgh on the enlargement of its territory, the increase of its population, and the accession to its wealth and influence consequent upon consolidation. The new Councils have an arduous work before them; but we have full confidence that they combine the intelligence, probity and experience requisite to such a performance of the task as will enable them to reconcile differences, if any exist, to devise all needful measures for the new condition of affairs, and to make such a start as shall demonstrate the advisability of the recent extension of municipal boundaries to all who are included therein.

MR. DE LEON, who was Confidential Agent of the Confederate States in Europe, during the rebellion, has published the "Secret History of Confederate Diplomacy Abroad." He shows that the French Emperor was more hostile to the United States than any of the leading British statesmen; and was ready to take active measures in behalf of the rebels in case the British government could join him therein. While this was his real position, he did not intermit efforts to make our government believe his sentiments were honorable and friendly. This duplicity is in keeping with his character and the peculiarity of his race.

THE Clearfield *Republican* thinks the people of the Twentieth Congressional District of this State have been badly represented. They tried Mr. Culver, and he got into jail. Then they tried Mr. Finney, and his physicians sent him to France. The Erie *Dispatch*, on the other hand, insists that the people of the Twentieth District have been better served than the people of most districts whose representatives have been at Washington all the while. If that sounds spiteful, there is some truth in it.

WISE MERCHANTS and manufacturers, with heavy stocks of goods on hand, which have already fallen to the specie standard, are not so eager to stop the contraction of the paper currency and stave off the resumption of specie payments, as they were before the declension. Nothing is more natural. Resumption would enable them to sell on the basis of specie, and so get indemnity for their losses.

—A new mode of embalming has been found and put in use in the Bellevue Hospital, New York.

CASE OF MR. VASHON.

Some months ago Mr. VASHON, a colored man of excellent character and attainments, applied for admission as a legal practitioner in the Court of Common Pleas of this county. He grounded his application upon the fact that he had been admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of New York, and upon the comity existing between the Courts of that State and of Pennsylvania in that regard. After a preliminary hearing, his case was referred to a Committee, consisting of highly respectable members of the bar. This Committee delayed making their report till Saturday last, when they submitted a document which we publish this morning, and which is peculiar, in that it simply recites the facts in connection with the application, without making any recommendation whatever.

Upon receiving the report Judge Sterrett remarked that by a rule of the Supreme Court of New York only lawyers from Pennsylvania were admitted to practice here who had regularly pursued the profession here within a preceding period of three years. While he did not say that he should be governed by the same rule in disposing of this application, there is no doubt he will be. Under this rule Mr. Vashon's application cannot be granted; for a much larger number of years have elapsed since he served as a lawyer in New York or elsewhere.

No doubt can reasonably be entertained as to the propriety of this rule. A man may at a given period possess a knowledge of the law qualifying him to represent competently the interests of clients. But if he goes out of the practice, and remains out for a succession of years, he becomes altogether disqualified for the successful pursuit of the calling.

While the rule is a good one, we think it comes in opportunely to relieve the Court from putting the refusal it was certain to make on other and less satisfactory grounds.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE

The "Declaration," by certain leading clergymen and laymen of the Episcopal Church, termed by way of distinction the "Low Church" party, is out in the *Protestant Churchman* and *Episcopalian*, as editorial matter. Without discussing the differences between the two parties, which, to say the least, is unfortunate, or assuming the view of either, we present some of the salient points of this document signed by Drs. Newton, Cotton Smith, Stone, Tyng, and many other clergymen and laymen. The paper opens with the reasons for the declaration, the open and secret tendencies which exist to conformity with the Church of Rome, then follows an enumeration of these tendencies, such as the subversion of the Evangelical character of the Reformed Church by transforming the ministry into a priesthood; baptism into a magical rite; the Lord's supper into the sacrifice of the mass; and conformity to a more sacradotal system. Attention is then called to a subtler and less clearly pronounced sacradotalism, which finds expression in this country in an exclusive view of the Episcopal Church; in unscriptural conceptions of the Sacrament; in superstitious ideas of the power of the ministry; and in a legal rather than an evangelical view of the Christian life. Reference is then made to the prejudicial influence of these tendencies, and to the fact that in many of the pulpits of the Church another Gospel is preached which is not the Gospel of Christ, and urges the Church to awaken to its peril. The closing paragraphs are mainly devoted to asking that sympathy and co-operation be awarded to other evangelical denominations, and the validity and recognition of their ministry. Closing words avow love and devotion to the Church.

The elegant new structure of the Presbyterian Publishing interests in Cincinnati has just been completed, and is occupied by "The Presbyter," "The Herald," "Christian World," and "Presbyterian Witness." The Western Tract and Book Society occupy the ground floor, and the editors and employees of the printing department are in the second and third stories.

The Agents of the Methodist Book Concern at New York, Drs Carlton and Porter, have issued during the year just closed five millions five hundred and seventy thousand and sixty three copies of the various Church periodicals.

Among the mooted questions is, the best means to lead children to Christ. Various plans have been proposed and new theories started, and yet comparatively few yield to the means employed. The following plan is adopted by the teacher of a bible class of seventy or eighty, in the Fifth Presbyterian church, Cincinnati, which may throw light on this subject. When the teacher (Robert Brown) observes any special signs in his class he marks the persons most excelled, and quietly obtains their places of residence. He then visits them and talks and prays with them at home. By this means he has been instrumental in leading many to Christ and into the Church.

A Baptist minister communicates to the *Examiner* the means he adopted to awaken an interest in his congregation and promote a revival, namely, by the visitation of laymen, two by two, going from house to house, to talk and pray with the unconverted, and invite them to meeting. Other denominations felt the power of this mode, and for three months the city was moved by the power and presence of God, as never before in its history.

The Independent says the Secretary of the American Missionary Association in Chicago received, on Christmas morning, a check for twenty-five hundred dollars from two gentlemen, living in a beautiful interior town in Illinois, who contribute in addition a like amount annually to the same treasury. This Association's work is among the freedmen, while it employs constantly upward of five hundred missionaries, teachers and relief agents.

Union meetings among the Presbyterians are being held in various parts of the country, to promote union on the basis of the late Philadelphia Convention. A meeting for prayer and conference to promote this cause has been called to be held at the Madison-square (Dr. Adams') Presbyterian Church, New York, on Sunday evening, January 5th. Also a meeting of a similar character is announced to be held in Steubenville, Ohio, commencing January 15th, 1868.

From all that is known of the facts in regard to the projected union between the Southern Presbyterians and the Southern wing of the Cumberland Presbyterians, the failure arises mainly on doctrinal points. The committee of the Cumberland Presbyterian body wished either the adoption of the Confession of Faith and Catechism of that Church, or such a modification of the Westminster Confession as would make it more agreeable to them—modifications manifestly affecting the Calvinistic sense of that venerable symbol. The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church referred the matter to a special committee, which was adopted by the Assembly, and it is likely the negotiation is ended, at least for the present.

The United Brethren in Christ are quietly gaining strength, and must soon rank among the larger bodies, at least much higher than usually rated. The fact that but few of this denomination are in these parts is no criterion of their strength. In many places in the West, and portions of the Middle States, they are in strong force. Recent statistics from the Pacific Coast show that the number of preaching places is one hundred and forty, and the membership 1,269.

The Unitarians of Washington City are charged with having turned the black children out of Sabbath School, whereupon the *Examiner* proposes the following amendment of Scripture for a motto, "Suffer little white children to come unto me."

Bishop Marvin, of the Southern Methodist Church, represents the destitution in the bounds of the Arkansas and Little Rock Conferences as being very great among preachers and people. Some of the latter have found it difficult to obtain bread. Meat is rarely on the table. Amid their poverty spiritual prosperity, however, attends the use of the means.

The beautiful property purchased by the Ladies' Union Aid Society of the M. E. Church in Philadelphia, for a Home for poor and aged females, about a year ago, after months of litigation owing to some defect in the title, has been decided in favor of the Society, and they have been put in complete possession, and the purchase money of seventeen thousand five hundred dollars paid over.

Rev. George B. Russell, formerly pastor of Grace Church, (German Reformed) on Webster and Grant streets, in this city, has been chosen "Book Editor" by the Synod of Baltimore. Mr. Russell, in former years, was an indefatigable worker in the Young Men's Christian Association of this city.

The elegant structure, Calvary Baptist Church, in Washington city, D. C., recently destroyed by fire, had not been regularly transferred by Hon. Amos Kendall, who gave $100,000 of the $120 000, required to rebuild it, until a few weeks ago, having returned from Europe in October. Fortunately the Church records had been, contrary to the customs and fixed rules of the Society, incidentally removed the day before the fire, and were saved.

Bishop Clark, of the M. E. Church, having recently purchased a house in Cincinnati, quite a number of lay friends and the Methodist ministry of the city met to extend him and his family a welcome to the city. The Bishop was presented with a certificate of deposit for two thousand dollars, and also a check for three hundred dollars on behalf of the ministers of that city. Speeches were followed with a sumptuous entertainment provided by the ladies.

The *Catholic*, of this city, advocates the holding of a Catholic Congress in this country. It denies the imputation of some journals that politics would enter into its deliberations, only in so far as it might affect religion. It says there are Catholics of all parties, but the Church keeps entirely aloof from politics. It thinks much benefit to religion would accrue from such a meeting, which is quite reasonable to suppose.

Harpers are about bringing out Kennicott's *David King of Israel*. The preface to the American edition is filled with love to his American brethren, and is in the Court preacher's own hand.

EPHEMERIS.

—Many of the Chinese are Free Masons.

—Patti is to marry the Marquis de Caux.

—Alex. H. Stephens is visiting in Baltimore.

—Panthers infest the neighborhood of Aurora, Ind.

—Seven feet is the length of a hog in Connecticut

—Upwards of 10,000 Philadelphians died last year.

—The income of Girard College was $150,000 last year.

—Judge Roland is Vermont's choice for Vice President.

—There were eighty-two suicides in New York last year.

—It is more than two weeks since Peru had a revolution.

—A goat race took place in Savannah on Christmas day.

—There are seven hundred and eighteen bar rooms in Detroit.

—Gov. Haight, of California, discourages Chinese immigration.

—The English are the most thievish race in the world.—*London Spectator.*

—Bear fighting is the favorite amusement in the country districts of Missouri.

—A Mr. Beasly was accidentally shot at a torchlight procession in Maysville, Ky., last week.

—Upwards of ten thousand men are employed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

—A store and tobacco factory in Wentzville, Mo., were destroyed by fire one night last week.

—James Halsey, a young man of Baltimore had his foot cut off by a passing train on Monday, in that city.

—John C. Breckenridge, ex-Vice President and ex-several other things, is said to play a fine game of marbles.

—A triple portrait of Dexter has been taken by Mr. Troye the animal painter. It is to be sent to Paris to be chromoed.

—The Odd Fellows of New Albany have gathered up a Mutual Aid Association, which is doing much good this unfavorable season.

—The late rise in the Kanawha river let out some fifty thousand barrels of oil, which sufficed to supply the Parkersburg refineries for awhile.

—Mr. Thos. R. Robinson, aged twenty-seven years, blew his brains out with a revolver on Christmas eve. He lived in Green county, Mo.

—The daughter of the ex-King of Hanover is to marry the Crown Prince of Holland. She is to have a dotal gift of two million thalers, if the royal father can persuade Prussia to pay up.

—A southern exchange, in speaking of two cases of infanticide, one of the murderesses being white and the other black, calls the white one "an unfortunate girl," and the other "a negro fiend."

—The number of persons mortally wounded by premature discharge of firearms or by accident, on Christmas day, was large, the last of whom we have heard was C. Rebenack, of New Orleans, who has since died.

—A grey eagle attacked a flock of geese in Wisconsin recently, and would have made a successful raid had it not been for a woman who attacked him with a stick and beat him severely, driving him screaming from the field.

—Five thousand pounds of meat, nine hundred large loaves of bread, four chests of tea, and a large quantity of other food, were distributed by the St. George's Society of Toronto among the poor of that city on Christmas day.

—The society for the prevention of cruelty to animals in New York is doing much good, but is carrying its zeal, sometimes, to such an excess as to render Mr. Bergh's only shelter from the ridiculous, the honorable character of his intentions.

—On last Sunday night three negroes broke into a store in Simpsonville, Ky., and stole the stock, consisting of several barrels of whisky and a large quantity of groceries. They were arrested while taking off the last load in a wagon, which was also stolen.

—The Bishops and Archbishops of Bohemia have excommunicated *all* political newspapers, alleging that they are conducted by Jews alone. This has had the effect of largely increasing the subscription lists, which is a good thing for the editors.

—A young woman was found murdered in the woods near Marshfield, Mo., last week. When last seen alive she had a United States bond for a large amount in her possession, and as this is not to be found now, the cause of the murder may be easily imagined.

—William Bowsher and his two sisters, of Upper Sandusky, Ohio, who recently died very suddenly were poisoned. Their bodies have been examined, and no doubt whatever exists as to the fact. Who the poisoner was is a horrible mystery. Both of the young ladies were pretty and interesting, and were shortly to be married.

GIRLS AND WIVES.

Two publications of merit, one a quarterly review, the other a monthly magazine of the older and graver sort, attempt this week to re open a discussion which three years ago almost occupied the Recess. In the "North British Review," an eloquent writer, whose identity requires no signature to establish it, points to the disuse of marriage in the upper and middle class as one of the great "sores" in British society. There ought, he says, according to the Census returns, to be only 400,000 women between twenty and forty still unmarried, and there are 1,230,000, the difference representing the number wilfully shut out from their natural and most useful position in society. We may add that this frightful disproportion is mainly within the ranks of the so-called middle class. Peasant women all marry, and the workmen, amidst their rude sand complaints, certainly do not complain that their daughters cannot find husbands. He is evidently inclined to attribute the evil mainly to an increase in luxury and vice, observing, with epigrammatic justice, that if celibacy included chastity almost all men would marry; but even he is severe on the love of luxury and show for which some women sacrifice so much. The writer in "Fraser's Magazine," on the other hand, who professes to give reasons why he, with £80 a year, is still a bachelor, boldly throws the whole blame on the women, and launches out in a tirade against them, which reads as if it had been taken from an exasperated Juvenal.

Their dress, their cosmetics, their demands for settlements, their extravagance after marriage, all come in for his acquaintance censure, and he even lugs in the wedding breakfast as one of the nuisances which disinclines men to matrimony. The annual premium on the insurance which fathers usually demand often, he says, crushes a man almost to the ground, and the £1000 a year he believes making all the difference between plenty and discomfort, a remark which breathes the very essence of the bachelor selfishness, doubtless assumed rather than felt by the writer, but which comes with much more irony in the following paragraph: "My £800 a year keeps me in luxury as a bachelor,—the club, the rubber, the little dinner at Richmond, the bottle of '34 claret, the opera-stall, the month at Baden Baden, are quite within my means as a man; but the moment I marry, I exile myself from this easy paradise." Most people we fancy, would feel it a luxury to know that the wives and babies were safe from the other misery which comes on an educated man, whose head has left nothing at all but, however, to bother him about not our topic to-day. Apparently the bachelor would not mind all these annoyances so much, the loss of luxury, of independence, of income, the wedding breakfast, and the payment to the insurance office, the weary ceremonials, and the small, weary wants, if only the wife, when won, were worth having.

But he argues she is not: "Simpson, for instance, informed me confidentially, and not without a touch of pathos in his manly voice, that Arsminta (who 'adored' smoking in the days of their wooing) requested him to retire to the guard's van when he mildly suggested, a week after they were married, that a cigar would not be an unpleasant companion on the road."

"The matron now a days quite eclipses the maiden. She flirts more insidiously; she waltzes more violently; she is even more outrageously. 'Hang it!' said D——, the other day, speaking of a well known beauty, who has not yet ceased to reign, 'she knows as much slang as a cabman, she drinks as much as a fish, only it's curacoa, she gambles like Fox and Sheridan together, she wears a dress which the French polka will not exhibit from the *Jardin Mabille*; and it's for a jade like this that you ask me to give up my crust of bread and liberty,—my shilling whist and my pipe. Not if I know it.' D—— is a cynical philosopher; but I suspect that in some respects his remarks is not much overdrawn." This whole article, for it expresses, in a rough way, a feeling which seems to pervade the whole literature of the subject, a sort of disgust and antipathy for the women of the day, which breathes through all satirical writing, and underlies the most serious comments on society, and which we may see cropping out every now and then even in Punch, perhaps the only satirical paper ever established in which women were treated with nearly uniform respect, laughed with, instead of laughed at.

There is, of course, some foundation for a charge so generally brought and so long continued, and it is quite as well that the women to whom such descriptions apply should know what men really think of their follies. They are extravagant in their ways; but the general drift of disorders like these is to prejudice men against marriage, to increase the evil of which the sagacious writer in the North British complains with so much acerbity, and, as we think, much justice. They increase, immensely, the merely social difficulties to which very little attention has been paid, but which is, we strongly suspect, one of the many causes which keep up that million of unlucky spinsters, the increasing obstacles men find in the way of ascertaining what the girls they might prefer are like. To a good case in Buncombe, a disappearing, till many, particularly the cultivated men of cities, feel as if marriage were of necessity a lottery, as if they must choose, if they choose at all, on the strength of an acquaintance they admit to be inadequate, on what Rogers knowledge," as persons who never attended a ball in their lives are magnificently content to phrase it. They see omen only at assemblies or in public gatherings, till they doubt whether they ever see women at all. In private, whether they may not be acting a part, all events concealing their true characters, a doubt which entirely unlike that in Fraser rent strongly to confirm. This difference between the real woman, and the woman of the ball-room, is the point of the Saturday Review's attacks, with their details of false bosoms, bustles, and the rest of it. For ten opportunities of easy intercourse, real conversation, true flirtation, in the best sense, which have disappeared within the last twenty years, scarcely one new one has been added, perhaps only one really available opportunity, croquet, the very best amusement ever introduced into a community based on the privilege of idleness.

It tries the temper as no other game does, shows figure and face under sunlight instead of false light, prohibits paint, enamel, false hair, and bare shoulders, and allows unlimited opportunity for conversation. Croquet is rarely played in great cities, is here exclusively played in great cities, is here exclusively in the old sense, is most rapidly dying away, and where men soonest learn to be distrustful. Let the older professionals who live in great cities look round, and count up the families not related to them in which their sons are received as intimate friends, and habitually use their intimacy.

What binds a professional man to look after Fraser's "lads," when the parsonages throughout England are open to him, when county towns and country neighborhoods are swarming with unmarried women as nice, and modest, and moderate as any he ever knew, is a question, information, no doubt, and sometimes with more external profession, but with their real characters as sound as ever? As to extravagance, the charge, even as against the "third" class is overstrained. They brought up to know both the worth of money; their fathers never offer them the slightest hint of their affairs, their husbands never talk business, and of course their demands for money become more experimental efforts to understand through induction, by the begetting of the market, how much they may spend. The "extravagant" wife is by instinct, but rather mean, having microscopic eyes. Let a man tell any woman alive, in close relation to him, that he has so much, and wants to save out of that, and then he as just as he can about dress, and it will not be her fault if he does not save, but his. As to the country girls, so far from being liable to the charge of extravagant wants, the very satirists who bring it allege that they run after all curates,—that is, they deliberately try to secure the most modern of establishments kept up in England. That is the effect, comments the satirist, of social difficulties to which very little attention has been paid, but which is, we strongly suspect, one of the many causes which keep up that million of unlucky spinsters, the increasing obstacles men find in the way of ascertaining what the girls they might prefer are like. To a good case in Buncombe, a disappearing, till many, particularly the cultivated men of cities, feel as if marriage were of necessity a lottery, as if they must choose, if they choose at all, on the strength of an acquaintance they admit to be inadequate, on what Rogers called "a priori knowledge," as persons who never attended a ball in their lives are magnificently content to phrase it. They see omen only at assemblies or in public gatherings, till they doubt whether they ever see women at all. In private, whether they may not be acting a part, all events concealing their true characters, a doubt which entirely unlike that in Fraser rent strongly to confirm. This difference between the real woman, and the woman of the ball-room, is the point of the Saturday Review's attacks, with their details of false bosoms, bustles, and the rest of it. For ten opportunities of easy intercourse, real conversation, true flirtation, in the best sense, which have disappeared within the last twenty years, scarcely one new one has been added, perhaps only one really available opportunity, croquet, the very best amusement ever introduced into a community based on the privilege of idleness.

It tries the temper as no other game does, shows figure and face under sunlight instead of false light, prohibits paint, enamel, false hair, and bare shoulders, and allows unlimited opportunity for conversation. Croquet is rarely—played in great cities, is here exclusively in the old sense, is most rapidly dying away, and where men soonest learn to be distrustful. Let the older professionals who live in great cities look round, and count up the families not related to them in which their sons are received as intimate friends, and habitually use their intimacy.

What binds a professional man to look after Fraser's "lads," when the parsonages throughout England are open to him, when county towns and country neighborhoods are swarming with unmarried women as nice, and modest, and moderate as any he ever knew, is a question, information, no doubt, and sometimes with more external profession, but with their real characters as sound as ever? As to extravagance, the charge, even as against the "third" class is overstrained. They brought up to know both the worth of money; their fathers never offer them the slightest hint of their affairs, their husbands never talk business, and of course their demands for money become more experimental efforts to understand through induction, by the begetting of the market, how much they may spend. The "extravagant" wife is by instinct, but rather mean, having microscopic eyes. Let a man tell any woman alive, in close relation to him, that he has so much, and wants to save out of that, and then he as just as he can about dress, and it will not be her fault if he does not save, but his. As to the country girls, so far from being liable to the charge of extravagant wants, the very satirists who bring it allege that they run after all curates,—that is, they deliberately try to secure the most modern of establishments kept up in England. That is the effect, comments the satirist, of social difficulties to which very little attention has been paid, but which is, we strongly suspect, one of the many causes which keep up that million of unlucky spinsters, the increasing obstacles men find in the way of ascertaining what the girls they might prefer are like. To a good case in Buncombe, a disappearing, till many, particularly the cultivated men of cities, feel as if marriage were of necessity a lottery, as if they must choose, if they choose at all, on the strength of an acquaintance they admit to be inadequate, on what Rogers called "a priori knowledge," as persons who never attended a ball in their lives are magnificently content to phrase it. They see omen only at assemblies or in public gatherings, till they doubt whether they ever see women at all. In private, whether they may not be acting a part, all events concealing their true characters, a doubt which entirely unlike that in Fraser rent strongly to confirm. This difference between the real woman, and the woman of the ball-room, is the point of the Saturday Review's attacks, with their details of false bosoms, bustles, and the rest of it. For ten opportunities of easy intercourse, real conversation, true flirtation, in the best sense, which have disappeared within the last twenty years, scarcely one new one has been added, perhaps only one really available opportunity, croquet, the very best amusement ever introduced into a community based on the privilege of idleness.

The beautiful property purchased by the Ladies' Union Aid Society of the M. E. Church in Philadelphia, for a Home for poor and aged females, about a year ago, after months of litigation owing to some defect in the title, has been decided in favor of the Society, and they have been put in complete possession, and the purchase money of seventeen thousand five hundred dollars paid over.

Rev. George B. Russell, formerly pastor of Grace Church, (German Reformed) on Webster and Grant streets, in this city, has been chosen "Book Editor" by the Synod of Baltimore. Mr. Russell, in former years, was an indefatigable worker in the Young Men's Christian Association of

The Pittsburgh Gazette

SATURDAY, JAN. 11, 1868.

THE LEGISLATIVE LOCK-OUT.

On Wednesday afternoon members of the Allegheny delegation, acting with the bolters, came to the writer hereof and suggested that conditions for terminating the Lock-Out, and of a magnanimous character, would be consented to by them and their friends; that while they protested against Mr. DAVIS, his retention for the Speakership was not an insuperable objection; that they simply desired positive assurances that the Committee on Railroads should be so constituted as to secure prompt and favorable action on a genuine Free Railroad bill and on a bill restoring the Connellsville charter; and that the bolters should stand as well on "the slate" as they would have stood had the emute not occurred. To this end Mr. DAVIS deputed three friends among the regulars to act in his behalf. These were WILSON, THORN and WEBB. They met ARMSTRONG, WHARTON and ESPY. A protracted Conference was held. It was mutually agreed DAVIS should give in writing the desired assurances on railroad matters, and he should be elected Speaker. All the other details were satisfactorily arranged. No doubt was entertained of the prompt organization of the House on Thursday morning.

According to arrangement Mr. DAVIS addressed a letter to Mr. WILSON making a distinct and full pledge as to the Railroad Committee. This was so precise and broad that the President of the Connellsville Railroad Company, to whom it was shown, was perfectly satisfied with it. This letter was delivered to Mr. MCCAMANT, with authority to do with it as he pleased; that is, to exhibit it privately to his associates or to publish it in the newspapers.

No sooner were these details concluded than Mr. MCCAMANT informed Mr. DAVIS the organization could not be perfected until Friday. Mr. ARMSTRONG went farther, declaring that Mr. DAVIS should not be elected at all. This announcement was made only a few minutes before the House was called to order.

We have no doubt but Mr. DAVIS has acted in good faith throughout; that his pledges as to the complexion of the Railroad Committees were made to be redeemed to the letter. But the people of Allegheny county, and of the western counties generally, cannot fail to see that the conduct of the bolters, while setting themselves up as the peculiar champions of the Free Railroad Law and of the restoration of the Connellsville charter, has been most damaging. This conduct has been most unreasonable and injurious. If the bill referred to shall fail, a large measure of the responsibility will rest on the bolters. We do not impugn these motives; for motives are often so subtle as to escape detection. Nothing is more common than for men to deceive themselves as to the nature of the motives by which they are controlled. Passions, prejudices, and self-interests are suffered to be heard and bear sway, while the actor fancies he is demeaning himself dispassionately and from highest considerations of duty and public utility. However pure may be the motives of the bolters, we cannot help condemning their conduct as unwise, unreasonable, unjust, dogmatic, obstinate and factious.

We are yet not without hope that both the railroad bills will be easily put through the House; but this will not be done by such decisive votes as would have been obtained had all the friends of those measures deported themselves with prudence and a proper regard for the rights and feelings of others. How these bills will fare in the Senate is still more questionable. Early in the week it seemed probable no difficulty would be experienced in securing the desired action in that body. But it is useless to conceal that these bills have been wounded in the house of their friends. Several Republican Senators are much soured by the conduct of the bolters, and intimate that bullying in this way shall not be allowed to win.

At best the vote will be close in the Senate. Its Railroad Committee will be sound and reliable, and will promptly consider and report any bills committed to it; but we shall be happily disappointed if the two railroad bills get safely through it. Something must be accomplished by time and reflection; and ought to be. It is unfair and short-sighted to allow the misjudged and mischievous conduct on the part of nine impracticable men, whom blind fortune has cast into positions of influence, to be made the occasion for inflicting rank injustice on a large proportion of the people of the Commonwealth. It will be most fitting in Senators to let the asperities engendered by this conflict cool, and then do as they would have done had no such disturbance occurred. The people of this region are intensely in interest on these questions, and have reason and equity on their side. A large part of the Republican majority in the State is produced by their ballots. They are loyal to the party in all their principles, but their sentiments are outraged by the continued denial of justice by the Legislature. They will not forbear forever. Will the Republicans of the Legislature consider this suggestion well, and act judiciously in view of it?

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

At the last session of the Legislature the sum of $350,000 was appropriated towards the care of orphans of Union soldiers. This sum was overdrawn by the sum of upwards of $40,000; making in all a very liberal provision. Yet we hear that many of these children are not as well taken care of as they ought to be. From sources entitled to consideration we hear complaints that the establishment at Whitehall, in Cumberland county, near Harrisburg, is far short of what it should be. We do not intend any reflection on Col. MACFARLAND, the Superintendent; but we are of the opinion that an investigation will do no harm. Let a Committee of the Legislature, duly authorized, go over there. If they find matters all as they should be, uncomfortable reports will be silenced. If they find a condition of affairs calling for amendment, it can be promptly supplied. Who will move in this matter?

IT IS STATED that a movement has been started on the eastern side of the State, having for its object the elevation of Mr. Wayne McVeigh, of Chester county, to the seat in the United States Senate now occupied by Mr. Buckalew. He is a young man of considerable promise and smartness, and has done good service in the Republican ranks ever since the organization of that party.

If, however, our eastern friends mean to take the next Senator let them select for the place a man of mature years, of eminent talents, of wide culture, of great knowledge, of wide renown, such as are combined in the person of Mr. Henry C. Carey. His fame and peculiar excellencies would reconcile other portions of the State to being passed by in his favor. As the ablest defender of Protection in this country, it would be singularly appropriate to give him a place in the national capitol beside General Cameron, whose steady and intelligent devotion to that principle has never wavered.

IF THERE REMAINS any doubting Thomas of a Republican who still questions whether General Grant is heartily on our side, let him look and see with what unanimity the Democrats have dropped him. With one consent they soon began to fall off, and now not a man of them is left. By a species of inevitable repulsion they were driven away. No better proof of Grant's political soundness can be desired.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 9, 1868.

The nine bolters demanded of Mr. ELISHA W. DAVIS, under his own signature, a statement of his purpose touching the organization of the House Committee on Railroads, in the event of his election for Speaker, promising to support him in case it was full and explicit. Without hesitation he wrote the letter given below:

HARRISBURG, Jan. 8, 1868.

MY DEAR WILSON:—I am very desirous, as I know you are, to have the House speedily organized; and if my position is not already sufficiently defined to satisfy the most fastidious, I will again say that if I am elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, I will so form the Committee on Railroads that they will report any just and liberal Free Railroad bill that may be referred to it, and that will also report any bill that may be for the restoration of the charter and franchises of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company. Having learned that those gentlemen who withhold from me their support do so on account of those measures, I have deemed it my duty thus to address you, hoping that all may be satisfied, and the House speedily organized.

I am truly,
E. W. DAVIS.

This letter was first shown to Mr. HUGHERT, to see if it was definite and broad enough to meet his wishes. It was naturally supposed that he, as President of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, would be as scrupulous as any other persons ought to be. He expressed himself as fully satisfied. The letter was then delivered to Mr. MCCAMANT. His only response came a few minutes afterwards, in the short, crisp sentence, that the House could not be organized that day. Some hours afterwards he returned the letter without a farther word of explanation. Subsequently he was interrogated as to his disposition towards the Connellsville Company, and has frankly avowed that he cannot support a bill for the restoration of its charter. "I have this from Mr. HUGHERT himself. Yet the Allegheny bolters seek to make him Speaker, and that under pretense of serving the Railroad interests of Pittsburgh. This is altogether too rank; and shows either that they have made their selection without reasonable scrutiny or are practicing a culpable deception.

It is manifest, therefore, that some powerful motives, or motives other than that of zeal in support of those railroad measures, is at the bottom of this bolt. One of these motives is certainly the spirit of clanship to which extensive reference has already been made in these columns. It is evident that the clan to which the bolting members belong do not mean the House shall be organized, if they can help it, by the election of one of their rivals as Speaker. We have been slow in coming to this conclusion, but it is the only admissible solution of the enigma.

F. B. P.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE

A review of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, in church history, reveals some features which will give it a prominent place in the nineteenth century. It will chiefly be noted for the number of important ecclesiastical assemblies, and for the movements toward union. The *Methodist* has a lengthy review of the Christian Church, covering the whole religious world. The view is maintained, by many interesting statistics, that Protestant Christianity, both in Europe and the Papal States, notwithstanding the legislation of governments, especially in the latter, is growing and rooting itself in every Roman Catholic country in the world. It regards the restoration of the Mexican Republic an immense gain to Protestantism. Even Pagan countries are yielding to the unflagging zeal and labor of missionary effort, while rationalism is doing comparatively little. Among the large bodies who have attracted so much attention, we may name first, the Evangelical Alliance at Amsterdam, which was largely attended by delegates from all parts of the world. The meeting of the "Pan Anglican Synod," the first general meeting of all the bishops of the Anglican Church is an event of great significance from the fact that it is regarded as the first step towards the consolidation of the different branches of the Church into one communion, and it is thought by some, into one government. In view of the threatened removal of the Pope's temporal power, and other grave matters, the Pope convened an assembly of all the Bishops of the Church of Rome. The gorgeous display of that august body heralded across the waters is a matter of recent date. As the proceedings of the Bishops are secret, we are not informed what was done. This much, however, was made public, that the Pope and the Bishops deemed it best to convoke a regular Œcumenical Council. It is thought this body may meet in the course of the year 1868.

Among the prominent features, too, has been the "union" and "disunion" movements. The fusion of the Old and New School Presbyterians, proposed upon the basis of the joint Committee, has not been consummated. Negotiations by the Cumberland Presbyterians with the Southern General Assembly have led to no result. The late Philadelphia Presbyterian Convention produced grand results, which are still at work fostering the spirit of union. The Dutch Reformed Church has dropped the "Dutch" from its name, and the German Reformed Church are likely to drop the "German" ere long, and thus, perhaps, pave the way to the union of these two bodies. Efforts towards the union of the Methodist Protestant Church with the American Wesleyan failed, but few ministers and members of the latter joined the former, and most of those who did not remain in the Wesleyan organization returned to the Methodist Episcopal Church again. The most important disunion movement was that of the Lutheran Church in the United States. A number of Synods which urge a strict adhesion to the unaltered Confession of Augsburg withdrew from the "General Synod" of the United States, and established a new "General Council," at the first meeting at Fort Wayne, Indiana, at which twelve Synods were represented. Most of the Churches, which were chiefly confined to the Northern States before the rebellion, are advancing into the South. Meanwhile the Southern Churches are using extraordinary efforts to retain their power, and make aggressive movements Northward. These are some of the grand features of 1867.

Among our weekly religious exchanges we note with pleasure the *Presbyterian*, which has been changed from four to eight pages. The paper, type, and general arrangements, makes a neat improvement in the paper over the old form. It is also, as it always has been, ably edited, and always dignified and courteous in its discussions and controversies. In a word, we like the new paper.

The Mississippi Mission M. E. Conference has just been held in New Orleans, Bishop Ames presiding. During the past year the average advance is full one hundred per cent. Among the gains are the following: 1866—ministers, 31; local preachers, 64; members, 6,568. In 1867—traveling preachers, 51; local preachers, 127; members, 13,309.

The Centenary of the Brick Presbyterian Church, New York City, will be celebrated with appropriate ceremonies to-morrow. Dr. Gardner Spring, the venerable and much beloved pastor, and his assistant, Dr. J. O. Murray, will conduct the services.

The fierce discussion at Oberlin, Ohio, in regard to Masonry, and the breach between the First and Second Church on that question, has about terminated, and adjusted by the latter to put each individual case on its own merits, "recognizing the broad distinction between wrong in an Institution and sin in a Man,"—while it believes, says the report, Free Masonry is opposed to the spirit of the Gospel. It is expected the First Church will take action as the Second has done.

Rev. Dr. Magoon, one of the most distinguished ministers among the Baptists, who recently accepted the call of the Broad Street Baptist Church, Philadelphia, has already entered upon his labors.

Through the active exertions of Bishop Simpson and others, immediately on the ground, Quincy College, Illinois, was rescued from sale, by securing twenty thousand dollars to pay its liabilities. The success of this effort has induced McKendree College, at Lebanon, Illinois, to use the same extraordinary means to obtain relief. To accomplish this, a grand convention or mass gathering of the people is to be held, at which Bishop Simpson, Gen. C. B. Fiske and others, will speak. We presume the meeting will be protracted like at Quincy until the needful sum is obtained. It is quite common to beg churches out of debt, but rather a new plan to press the claims of colleges with the same persistent efforts as churches.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 12, 1867.

The Emperor of the French is evidently trying his best to establish a lasting influence over the Turkish Empire, but does not appear to be in a fair way of meeting with the anticipated success. Thus it was generally known not long ago that a French academy for the education of Turkish as well as christian students was to be erected in Constantinople, but the matter has afterwards turned out to be a magnificent humbug, and the French scheme was seen through without much trouble by the most near-sighted. Another enterprise in which France shows a desire to control the affairs of the country as far as possible is the projected railroad from Belgrade to Constantinople, for which a concession has been granted to a French company. How long it will be, however, before this plan will turn into reality, is a very difficult question to answer.

Railroads are not the *forte* of the Turkish empire, and any news which may reach you in regard to similar plans must be received with much precaution. Turkey is still engaged in trying to subdue the Cretans, who will not be subdued however, nor are they even vanquished, all protestations and assurances on the part of the Government, notwithstanding. There are now but few families on the island of Crete, the Russians being constantly engaged in taking away on board their vessels, whoever desires to leave the scene of strife. This proceeding by the by, of the Russian crafts, and the indirect but effective assistance thereby given to the Christian belligerents on the island, is a source of great annoyance to the Sublime Porte, and by no means adapted to restore good feeling with its Northern neighbors. Russia, however, appears to be indifferent, as to the fact of hurting the feelings of the Grand Turk, and is well aware of the weakness of the "Sick man." In the meantime the sufferings of the insurgents in Candia are described to be severe, and the Greek islands abound in half starving refugees from Turkish cruelty. Still the force of the insurgents holds out bravely and has lately whipped the Turkish troops in a battle which lasted almost all day. All Pashas states in all his official reports that the island is completely pacified, but it is well known among the Christian part of our population, that this is all an invention, got up for the purpose of covering the weakness of the Government, and the inefficiency of its efforts to quell the insurrection. It is generally believed that peace will not be restored unless the island is given up to the Greeks. The latter Government threatens to make war in the spring, but little faith is attributed to such declarations, and unless Russia will interfere in behalf of the brave and heroic defenders of their independence from the tyranny of the Mussulmen, the Cretans may have to look forward to a long and tiresome struggle before their end will be accomplished. They have the best wishes on the part of their Christian brethern in this Capitol, and receive substantial assistance from the latter to the greatest possible extent.

You May be Too Late.

Be warned in time. Diseases like indigestion and dyspepsia are not to be trifled with. There is such a thing as being too late in these matters. Inflammation, or Scirrhus Cancer, or some other dangerous disease may ensue, when all restoratives, no matter how potent, would be ineffectual. Do not delay them. When the symptoms of Dyspepsia are first experienced, resort at once to the great restorative medicine, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, and you will be safe. But few disorders involve greater suffering and if not in itself immediately dangerous, it is the source of many deadly maladies. Even if it did not tend to foster evil, the mental and physical misery it produces is alone sufficient reason why no pains should be spared to prevent or cure it. In no country on the face of the globe is it so completely domesticated as in our own, where it is found in nearly every household. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are an universal remedy for the sovereign remedy for this annoying disease, as they act directly upon the digestive organs, correct and tone the stomach and give renewed vitality to the system. Acting delightful upon the nerves and soothing the brain, they are thereby rendered a means and medicine as well as a genial stomachic. If taken as a preventive, they will be found equally well suited to the delicate arising from the unhealthy season of autumn, and thereby prevent the creeping, up cessation of the combined of when the chills are realized upon the patient.

Have You Cough!

Have you Sore Throat?
Have you Hemorrhage of the Lungs?
Have you Croup or Fever?
Have you Bronchi tis?
Have you Consumption?
Have you Asthma?
Have you Pains in your Breast or Side?
Have you Hectic Fever?
Have you Whooping Cough?
Have you Flearley Pains?
Is your Breathing Obstructed?
Have you any Pulmonary Affection?

If you have any of the diseases enumerated above, Dr. KEYSER'S Pectoral is a sure cure in the early stages, and a relief in the last stages. Dr. Keyser has cured bad cases of long disease with his Pectoral alone. Prepared and sold at 100 Wood street.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT CONSULTING OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, No. 20 PENN STREET, from A. M. until 4 P. M.

December 31st, 1867. dec30

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. M. BINGHAM, Jr., Adams Express Office, 54 Fifth street, is an authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.

HEALING WITHOUT DRUGS.

The true curative plan or natural healing art is based entirely upon physiological principles—upon the ACTIVITY OF FUNCTIONS in appropriate or natural LIFE SUSTAINERS, and their natural value being assimilated in a manner that is potent in the BANISHMENT OF DISEASE from the system. But before we can heal through its inherent vital properties of the tissues, we bring the HUMAN MACHINE MEDICINE to bear, in DRAWING OUT THE DISEASE MEDICINES, and morbid materials through the activities of the separating channels, sanatory provisions and ad ty valves, with which the system is bountifully supplied. But when these are either obstructed or not understood, the penalty is the same; therefore instead of quaking instead of before we have gained more money than we can use, it is our highest power to bear, from the arm of righteousness in its bodily tabernacle, in order that we may live to inherit our natural wealth of happiness. By our normal course, alteratives, stimulants, sedatives, &c., such as the PRESENT changes of vital action, without the corrosive wounds inflicted by drugs, by a correct dealing with causes in the province of disease, we eradicate the whole catalogue of parasites, among which are tape worms, in every form, &c.; also, tumors, cancers, ulcers, abscesses, dropsy, insanity, diseases of the bones or of mailities, onium and fragilitas ossium, deafness, liver complaint, dyspepsia, gout, rheumatism, scrofula, and to short, every disease that flesh is heir to, particular our remedial plan is strictly adhered to. We do not expect to please all. But those who have been the victims of the hypocrisy and ingenious deception of similar allopathic curators, and contrarits contrarious curator practice; and now with PHYSICAL REMEDIATION, in its broadest sense, can try the Vis-Conservatrix Naturæ Medicol, by giving us a call, at No. 80 CENTRE AVENUE, Pittsburgh.

dec4:tu2

NEW CONSIGNMENTS.

200 bbls Peach Blow Potatoes;
$25 bbl. Apples;
15,000 lbs. Dried Apples;
10,000 lbs. Dried Peaches;
20,000 lbs Tennessee Peanuts;
200 boxes Pittsburgh and Factory Cheese;
100 boxes Canned Fruits;
2 bbls Prime Navy Beans;
6 bbls Hominy;
10 bbls sorghum;
30 bbls Wahite Corn Meal;
25 bbls No. 1 Lard;
20 kegs Choice Table Butter;
10 bbls Seeds;
10 bbls Prime Clover Seed;
10 bbls Cider;
50 bbls C der Vinegar;
For sale by GRAFF & REIFER.
J 7:855

PRODUCE—In store and arriving—

5,000 lbs Corn & Oats; 500 bbls. choice Apples;
800 bush. Corn Meal; 200 bush. bright Timothy;
2,000 " Oats; 500 " Dried Peaches;
2,000 " Rye; 200 " Dried Apples;
1,000 " Dry Shelled Corn; 300 bbl., prime "hesse;
100 bbls. Family Flour; 50 bbls. small beans;
100 " Family Flour; 50 bush. small beans;
50 bbls. Corn Meal; 20 bbls. work Clover;
20 " Timothy Seed; 80 gal. Blackb'y Wine
2,000 lbs. Roll Butter; 50 cwt. Sorgo;
2,000 " Packed " 20 bbls Mol., Cane juice;
With full stock of Groceries in store, for sale, by
H. KIDDLE, 93 Liberty st.
dec7

SMOKED SALMON—100 lbs.

Extr. Smoked Salmon, just received from Boston, and for sale by the pound, at the Family Grocery store of JNO. A. RENSHAW,
Jan Corner Liberty and Hand Streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TRINITY CHURCH, Sixth

STREET.—CHORAL SERVICE.—Seats free. EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. A. W. JOHNSON will

deliver a Sermon before the Ladies' Missionary Society of St. Peter's Church, Lawrence street, Allegheny, on SABBATH EVENING, January 12th, at 7 o'clock. Subject—"WHAT DO THESE FEEBLE JEWS."

PREACHING EVERY SAB-

BATH, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. In NORTH AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner North Avenue and Beaver street, Allegheny City. Rev. E. R. SNYDER, Pastor. All are invited. Seats free. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M. and 2½ P. M.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

CORNER OF GRANT AND THIRD STS. —Pastor, Rev. A. BOSSERMAN. Preaching EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 2½ A. M. All the people are invited to come and hear.

RELIGIOUS.—THE FIRST

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, Allegheny City, corner Beaver street and Montgomery avenue. JOSEPH KING, Pastor, will preach THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING, by request, on the subject of "Predestination." Morning services at 10½ o'clock. EVENING at 7. Seats free, and an invitation given to all.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

—Services at the NEW CHAPEL, Fourth street, above Wood. TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock P. M. All are invited to attend. The residence of the Pastor, Rev. JAMES S. DICKERSON, is on Wilson street, one block above the Sixth ward, and one square from the Penn Street City Railway.

FIRST CONGREGATION

OF DISCIPLES, Neville Hall, corner of Fourth and Liberty Sts., entrance on Fourth.—Rev. W. S. GRAY, Pastor. Service every LORD'S DAY, morning and evening. Sabbath School session at 2½ P. M. Prayer Meeting on Wednesday Evenings. Strangers and residents not identified with any worshipping congregation are kindly invited.

THE FIRST METHODIST

CHURCH, Fifth Street, above Smithfield, Pittsburgh, Pa. ALEXANDER CLARK, Pastor. Preaching every Sabbath, at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M.

[THIRD SERIES.]

THE GOSPEL IN THE TREES.

Will be the subject of a series of Evening Discourses by the Pastor as follows:
1. Sabbath Even. 8, Dec. 2—THE APPLE TREE.
2. Sabbath Evening, Dec. 29—THE CEDAR TREE.
3. Sabbath Evening, Jan. 5—THE OLIVE TREE.
4. Sabbath Evening, Jan. 12—THE MYRTLE AND THE PALM TREE.
5. Sabbath Evening, Jan. 19—THE WILLOW TREE.
6. Sabbath Evening, Jan. 26—THE PALM TREE.

You and your friends are cordially invited. Free seats and a welcome to all.

Sabbath school at 9 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.

CURRY

NORMAL INSTITUTE.

A NEW TERM WILL BEGIN ON THE

FIRST MONDAY OF JANUARY.

Pupils beginning then can

Complete an Outline Course in the Normal Studies,

IN SIX MONTHS.

EXTRA LARGE

SCARFS AND COMFORTS.

Ladies and Children's Woolen Basques,

AT PHELAN'S.

Ladies' and Children's Woolen Gloves and Mittens;
Ladies' and Children's Woolen Hoods and Caps,

AT PHELAN'S.

A beautiful assortment of ladies' fine cloth Gloves, in violet Bismark, and scarlet,

AT PHELAN'S.

A very fine and large assortment of ladies', gent's and youth's Kid Gloves, wool lined and other kids.

AT PHELAN'S

OLD STAND STOCKING STORE,
dec28 84 FIFTH STREET.

BOOKS FOR

CHRISTMAS

AND

NEW YEAR'S,

At Half Price.

Toy Books, in great variety.
Sabbath School Books.
Stereoscopes, with Views.
Pen Knives in Ladies Scissors, at all prices.
Stationery of all kinds.
Foreign Magazines.

All the Magazines and Illustrated Papers for January.

Call and Get Bargains

At the Old Established

BOOK AND NEWS DEPOT,

Sixth Street, below Smithfield.

JOHN D. EGAN.

F. W. C. FELD,

DEALER IN

GLUE, CURLED HAIR,

Tanners' Scraps, Cerooms,

CATTLE TAILS,

Bones, Neat's Foot Oil, &c.,

Office and Warehouse—No. 144 SMITHFIELD STREET, (nearly opposite the Post Office.)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HOLMES, BELL & CO.,

ANCHOR COTTON MILLS,

PITTSBURGH.

Manufacturers of Heavy, Medium and Light

ANCHOR AND MAGNOLIA

SHEETINGS AND BATTING

ALLEGHENY CITY ELECTION

OFFICERS

TAKE NOTICE.

Resolution of the Committee on Finance:

RESOLVED, That the election Boards of each Ward are hereby respectfully instructed to furnish, at the regular municipal election, to their respective Wards, upon the charter and ordinances of Allegheny, citizens of this Commonwealth, who last resided within the bounds of said city at least six months immediately preceding the election, and WITHIN ONE YEAR PAID A STATE TAX assessed by said City, shall, &c. (See City Code, page 11, paragraph 18, section 2.)

By order of the Committee on Finance,
JOHN ZIEGLER, MATTHEW PATTERSON, Clerk.

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

SHEPHARD'S

Steam Cracker & Biscuit Factory,

347 *Liberty St., Pittsburgh.*

Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of

Confectionery,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS, NUTS, &c. &c.

H. KIRKPATRICK,

PRACTICAL

BOOK-KEEPER AND ACCOUNTANT,

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE, WILL ATTEND TO

OPENING AND CLOSING MERCHANTS' BOOKS,

Single Entry Books Closed and Re-Opened by Double Entry. Deranged Books accurately adjusted.

PARTNERSHIP SETTLEMENTS made out in a thorough, business-like style.

Office on third floor, Apollo Building, No. 89 FOURTH STREET.

dec28:tu&s

AT EATON'S,

17 Fifth Street,

GENT'S UNDERWEAR,

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S HOSE,

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS,

And EMBROIDERIES, &c.,

At greatly reduced prices.

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,

NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS AND SEEDSMEN,

SEED STORE—124 SMITHFIELD STREET, (opposite Post Office,)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Greenhouses at Oakland. Nurseries on Squirrel Hill. jan9

WE WILL KEEP ON HAND

and make to order all kinds of Spring and plain WAGONS, CARTS, DRAYS, WHEELBARROWS, TRUCKS, LOCUST HUBS, AXLES, SPOKES, HAY RAKES and FORKS,

At DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS, near the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Allegheny City.

CHARLES F. FORSYTHE & CO.

BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE.

A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 62 GRANT STREET,

The duties of this School will be resumed on January 2d. The Musical Department is now in successful operation, under the direction of Prof. P. BROCK.

For information or admission address
dec31:tu&s REV. J. J. COLE, Rector.

FORTY-FIVE ORGANS

AND MELODEONS,

Direct from the Factories of Geo. A. Prince & Co.; Great Western Organ Co., and Prescott Bros., at prices from $75 upwards. Call and examine this splendid new stock, at

HAMILTON & AULL'S MUSIC STORE,
43 Fifth street, second door above Wood.
dec6:tu

100,000, 100,000, 100,000.

Just received, the above amount of

BROOM HANDLES,

Which will be disposed of at low rates, to the trade.

W. M. GORMLY, Wholesale Grocer,
n79 321 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

SILVER WARE.

Tea Sets, Water Pitchers,
Cake Baskets, Cake Dishes,
Waiters, Berry Dishes,
Syrup Pitchers, Spoons,
Forks, Card Cases,
Soup Ladles, &c.,

For sale by J. R. REED & CO.

JEWELRY, GOLD CHAINS,

PINS, EAR RINGS,
FINGER RINGS,
SLEEVE BUTTONS, &c

For sale by J. R. REED & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$100 REWARD.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD will be paid for the arrest of the person or persons who gave the false alarm from Box No. 14, on Friday morning, January 10th, 1868, at three o'clock. By order of a committee.

J. H. HANE,
Chief Knaffleer Fire Dep't.
Jan10:3t9

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters of Administration upon the estate of GODFREY MAGNUS, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment to the administrator, and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same without delay for payment, to the undersigned.

JOHN GRANDMONTAGUE, Admr.
Temperanceville, Pa.
Jan11:6t6

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

J. Y. McLAUGHLIN and WILLIAM P. McLAUGHLIN have entered into the Commission Business as dealers in LEATHER, HIDES, OIL, &c., under the name and style of

J. Y. McLAUGHLIN & SON,

AT THEIR OLD STAND,

No. 325 LIBERTY STREET.

Where they will be pleased to see all their old friends. jan11:3t

HOUSEKEEPING

DRY GOODS.

TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS,
SHEETINGS, PILLOW LINEN,
QUILTS, BLANKETS, &c.,

FOR SALE BY

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH STREET,

Jan11:

SPECIAL CLOSING OUT SALE.

TO REDUCE STOCK BY FEBRUARY 1ST.

LOOK AT THE PRICES:

GOOD UNDERSHIRTS, for 50 cents.
GOOD DRAWERS, for 50 cents.
HOOP SKIRTS, 50 cents upwards.
WOOL HOODS and CAPS, for 25 cents.
CASHMERE SCARFS, for 50 cents.
FRENCH CORSETS, $1 and upwards.
A GOOD UMBRELLA for 75 cents.
FUR TOP KID GLOVES, $1.50—cheap.
GENUINE SILK SKIRTS, $1.75.
FRENCH SUSPENDERS, $1—worth $1.50.
ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES $1.25.
HEM-STITCHED HANDKER'FS, 20 cents.
ENGLISH & FRENCH GLOVES, marked low.
HOSIERY, reduced 25 to 50 per cent.

BARGAINS IN EVERYTHING.

Customers Can Rely on Low Prices.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO

MERCHANTS AND DEALERS.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 Fifth Street.

Jan

WM. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.,

No. 31 Fifth Street,

ARE NOW OFFERING at retail the fine 1 and best stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

IN THE CITY, COMPRISING

Ladies' Winter Walking Boots, of the best quality and latest style in Button and Lace.

Ladies' Lasting Dress Gaiters, in Button, Lace and Congress, of the very finest finish.

Children's and Misses' Walking, School and Dress Shoes, of all styles.

Gent's Fine Calf Boots and Heavy Sole Calf Bummerals and Congress, of superior quality, always on hand.

Boys' and Youths' Heavy Rio and Calf Pegged and Sewed Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, and a heavy life assortment of Infants' Fancy Shoes.

ALL ARE OFFERED

AT THE LOWEST PRICES

No. 31 Fifth Street.

no 8:w3

VASES,

COLOGNE SETS

FANCY CHINA,

Parian Statuettes,

BOHEMIAN GLASS

And other STAPLE and FANCY GOODS, in great variety.

For The Holidays.

100 *Wood Street.*

RICHARD E. BREED & CO.

dec6

ALLEGHENY

GROCERY AND PROVISION

COMPANY.

JOHN A. McGRAW, President.

J. P. ISRAEL, Secretary.

The Stock of this Company is already nearly sought up. Those wishing to avail themselves of its bundles, had better

APPLY AT ONCE.

At 26 Federal St., Allegheny

ESTABLISHED 1833.

HOUSES FITTED UP WITH

GAS,

Hot and Cold Water, &c.,

By experienced and practical workmen.

JOHN M. TATE,

Plumber and Gas Fitter,

227 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh; and

59 Federal Street, Allegheny.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

BLEACHED MUSLINS.

PILLOW CASE MUSLINS.

WIDE BLEACHED SHEETING.

WIDE UNBLEACHED SHEETING.

HEAVY UNBLEACHED MUSLINS.

PRINTS, DELAINES, GINGHAMS.

BED CHECK, TICKING.

TABLE LINEN, IRISH LINEN,

COTTON DIAPER; SHIRT FRONTS.

TOWELS AND TOWELING.

HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES, HOSIERY,

TRIMMINGS, NOTIONS, &c.

FRENCH MERINO, POPLINS,

COBURGS, ALPACCAS,

CASSIMERES, JEANS, SATINETS,

SHAWLS, BOULEVARD SKIRTS,

BALMORAL and HOOP SKIRTS,

BLANKETS, &c., &c.,

A Large Stock, Well Assorted,

AT VERY LOW PRICES,

Wholesale and Retail, at

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 & 182 Federal St., Allegheny.

jan8

BEAUTIFUL PRESENTS

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

FINE PARIAN STATUETTES.
CHINA AND BOHEMIAN VASES,
ELEGANT BREAKFAST, DINNER and TEA SETS.

Also, a large assortment of Decorated English and French CHINA TOILET SETTS.

New patterns, of our own importation, just opened and for sale at Manufacturers' prices.

Fifty per cent below the usual rates.

22 Wood Street.

HENRY HIGBY.

dec31:tu

GLASS SHADES AND STANDS.

JUST OPENED, AT 22 WOOD ST.

OVAL AND ROUND SHADES,

With and without stands, of all sizes and hights. Also,

LOOKING GLASS STANDS,

FOR LILY AND SKELETON LEAVES.

For sale at reduced rates.

HENRY HIGBY.

dec31:tu

CLOSING OU SALE

OF

LADIES' FURS,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

M'CORD & CO.,

131 WOOD STREET.

jan

WATCHES.

A good assortment of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

For sale by J. R. REED & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT ERWIN, McCONNELL & CO.'S,

178 Federal St., Allegheny.

BROWN MUSLINS, at 6½c.
BLEACHED MUSLINS, yard wide, at 10 cents.
DELAINES, at 15c.
WHITE FLANNELS, at 25c.
RED FLANNELS, at 25c.
GREY TWILLED FLANNELS, 25c.
ENGLISH MERINOS, 6-4 wide, 50c.
GOOD FRENCH MERINOS, yard wide, 62½c.
GENT'S MERINO UNDERSHIRTS, at 50 cents.
GENT'S MERINO DRAWERS, at 50c.

NEW PRINTS, GINGHAMS;
BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED MUSLINS, very cheap;
TICKINGS, TABLE LINENS,
BARRED COUNTRY FLANNELS;
WHITE COUNTRY FLANNELS;
COUNTRY BLANKETS;
SQUARE AND LONG SHAWLS;
BLACK THIBET SHAWLS;
BALMORAL SKIRTS;
CORSETS, MERINO HOSE;
VELVET RIBBONS, &c.

We invite an examination of our stock, feeling satisfied that our prices will be found

AS LOW AS ANY.

ERWIN, M'CONNELL & CO.,

178 FEDERAL STREET,

ALLEGHENY.

Jan18

NOTICE.

REINEMAN,
MEYRAN
& SIEDLE,

Jewelers,

42 FIFTH STREET,

BEG LEAVE TO ANNOUNCE that owing to the destruction, by fire, on Friday morning, of their New store room, No. 42 Fifth street, they will not be able to open out on MONDAY, December 16th, as previously announced, but would inform their friends and the public in general that their new and unusually large and elegant stock of fine

GOLD AND SILVER GOODS,

WATCHES, DIAMONDS,

CLOCKS, PLATED WARE, &C.,

That were designed especially for the new store will now be opened out at our present location,

No. 29 Fifth Street,

NEXT TO BANK BLOCK,

And in order to give our patrons facilities to examine our

IMMENSE NEW STOCK,

We have immediately enlarged our present store, where we invite the public to call and examine our GOODS AND PRICES before purchasing elsewhere.

As it will probably take three months to refit the new store, and not having room for our large stock, we will sell everything at

Greatly Reduced Prices.

dec31:tu&s

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

BLEACHED MUSLINS.

PILLOW CASE MUSLINS.

WIDE BLEACHED SHEETING.

WIDE UNBLEACHED SHEETING.

HEAVY UNBLEACHED MUSLINS.

PRINTS, DELAINES, GINGHAMS.

BED CHECK, TICKING.

TABLE LINEN, IRISH LINEN,

COTT

The Pittsburgh Gazette

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

"COLORED" QUESTION IN COURT.

The Applicant—Act of George B. Vashon, colored, for Admission to the Bar—Report of the Examining Board—The Question Undecided.

Our readers will recollect that some months ago, in the Court of Common Pleas of this county, Hon. P. C. Shannon moved for the admission to the Bar of George B. Vashon, a colored citizen, claiming that he was properly qualified, and had been admitted to the Bar in the State of New York. The motion was resisted by J. H. Hopkins, Esq., and others, and the matter was referred to the Bar Committee, who made the following report on Saturday, which was read by Mr. Shannon, in the Common Pleas, before a full bench.

To their Honors the Judges, &c: The Board of Examiners, to whom was referred, "for their consideration," the application on behalf of Mr. George B. Vashon to be admitted as a member of the Bar, respectfully rep rt:

That they have given to the subject the consideration required; which, as they understand the import of the reference, was to ascertain the *facts* of the case, and to report them to the Court for its determination. These they find to be:

That the applicant is what is known as a "colored man"—of mixed African and European blood; that he is a native of the State of Pennsylvania, of the age of about forty-two years, and of good moral character; that he was, in 1844, graduated at Gerrit College, in the State of Ohio; that soon thereafter he was entered as a Student of the Law under the instruction of the late Hon. Walter Forward, of Pittsburgh, and fulfilled the required period of study. Finding obstacles interposed to his examination and admission to the Bar here, he went to the city of New York, where, in January, 1845, "after having been duly examined and found to possess the qualifications required by the Constitution, he was admitted to practice as an Attorney, Solicitor and Counsellor of the several Courts of the State of New York," and was duly enrolled as such upon the Roll, Book of Attorneys, &c., of the Supreme Court of that State for the First Judicial District, composed of the city and county of New York. His examination appears to have been made before Justices Strong, McCunn and Edwards, of that Court, and was conducted by Messrs. James T. Brady, Ruswerth and Wariner.

That after his admission to the bar of New York he went to the West Indies, remaining there some two and a half years. In 1851 he settled in Syracuse, New York, opened an office there as Attorney, &c., and pursued his profession as such until the fall of 1854, when he quitted the practice of that profession, and engaged in teaching. For about three years he was a Professor in the "New York Central College," at Granville, N. Y. From there he was transferred, in 1857, to the "Colored School" on Wylie stre t, Pittsburgh, Pa., of which he was the Principal. In 1863 he became the Principal of "Avery College," in the city of Pittsburgh, which place he continued to fill until July, 1867.

Mr. Vashon has made affidavit that "when he left off the practice of law (in 1854) he did so with the hope and expectation of resuming said practice at some future time, and that his present application, for admission to the Bar was made in good faith, and with the intention of resuming the practice of his profession."

The application for his admission to the Bar of your Court appears to have been made on the 20th of July, 1867.

We have only to add that the Courts of record of the State of New York recognize the comity of admitting to their Bars Attorneys, &c., of good standing in the Courts of Pennsylvania.

N. P. FETTERMAN,
JAMES VEECH,
GEO. SHIRAS, JR.
M. W. ACHESON,
THOS. C. LAZEAR.

January, 4th, 1868.

Judge Sherrett suggested that the facts reported did not bring the case within the rule of comity, which rule was that the State from which the applicant comes would under similar circumstances admit an attorney seeking admission. It was requisite that the applicant should produce a certificate from the presiding Judge of the District from which he came that he had been a practising lawyer in good standing for three years immediately preceding his application.

It was suggested that the matter be placed on the re-argument list, and be disposed of in regular course. It was so ordered.

A Ghost Story Sensation.

The *Leader* yesterday delighted its readers with a ghost story, which came all the way from Lawrenceville. After speaking of the mysterious apparition of a woman in black observed by somebody coming out of St. Mary's Cemetery, the nonsensical storyist goes on to state how this somebody was returning to his home after midnight, when "up before his visual orans rose a tall, majestic figure, resembling somewhat the gaunt form of a woman, but horribly spectral in outline and ghostly in detail. She came not down the avenue, nor from any of the cottages that line the road on either side, but seemingly from the invisible body of the atmosphere she grew, and neither walked nor ran, but moved on quietly, noiselessly, the crisp snow making no noise beneath her concealed feet. Not her appearance but the manner of it thrilled the heart of the spectator, whose blood almost congealed with terror, and whose limbs were rendered, through cold tremors, nearly unfit for the work of his body up. An attempt to run off in an opposite direction resulted in an utter failure, and gasping, panting he stood transfixed until the spectre passed him by, coming so close that he could observe the gleam of a white, beautiful, womanly face among the sable that draped her head and body. Unable to resist the temptation he followed her with his gaze until she approached the graveyard wall. Then a sign, or something like a hazy vapor, enshrouded her, in which she disappeared in an instant of time. He who had been thus an unwilling spectator fled at once to a neighboring store-room, where, to an eager, superstitious crowd, he revealed all we have heretofore briefly described. The dawn of the ghostly visitant spread from lip to lip, until the entire First ward of Lawrenceville was alive with the intelligence."

To give it, the story, the air of truth, our neighbor goes on to say that other persons have seen that terrible form at mysterious hours. Pretty well told, but the ghost sensation business is at a discount here, where people do not partake very largely in superstitions of any kind.

Western Penitentiary.

Some months ago Dr. Hugh Campbell, Warden of the Penitentiary, signified to the Board of Inspectors his desire to be relieved in the following January or April. This fact becoming known, the number of aspirants for the Wardenship constantly increased, embracing some of our most respectable and capable citizens. At a meeting of the Inspectors, on Saturday, an election was held, resulting in the unanimous choice of Col. George A. Shallenberger, of Beaver county. In view of the high character of several of his competitors, the fact that Col. Shallenberger over them all is a strong testimonial of his character and qualifications. The Colonel was a most efficient Quart rmaster of the 30th Pennsylvania Regiment, and was promoted to the Chief Quartermaster ship of the Second Corps, under General Hancock and other commanders. We doubt not his administration of the affairs of the prison will be marked by energy and ability.

Doctor Campbell, the retiring Warden, we understand, will return to his former residence at Uniontown. He has enjoyed the entire confidence of the Board of Inspectors, and such of our citizens as have made his acquaintance will remember him with admiration for his intelligence and culture and for his high-toned moral principles and purity of life.

Accidental Drowning.

In yesterday's GAZETTE we announced the finding of a body of a man floating in the Monongahela river, at McKeesport. Yesterday Coroner Clawson visited the place and held an inquest. The body was identified as that of John Simmons, aged about fifty-one years, a resident of McKeesport. On Saturday night last, as a young man named Reynolds, was walking along the bank of the river with a lady, he heard cries for help from the river as though from a drowning man. The night was so dark that he could not see the exact place from whence the cries came nor render any assistance. It is now thought that the man on the river was Simmons, and that he met his death at that time. The jury returned a verdict of accidental drowning. The deceased had shown signs of insanity for some weeks past.

Infanticide by Strangulation.

On Saturday afternoon Coroner Clawson held an inquest on the body of an infant found buried on a lot of ground fronting on Carson street, Birmingham. From appearances the body had been there several weeks. It was perfectly naked, and the flesh was nearly all eaten off by the rats. Around the neck there was an apron string tied tightly, with which the child had evidently been strangled. The verdict of the jury was that the child had come to its death by strangulation with an apron string by some person or persons unknown. No clue was found to identify its parents.

Singular Coincidence.

—John Brotherton died, recently, in Springfield, Ill., leaving his brother William, of Lock Haven, Pa., sole executor. When the will was opened and this fact discovered the brother was telegraphed to, but a reply from his friends announced that William had died about half an hour before John.

HARRISBURG.

Legislative Caucus Nominations.

Graham Speaker of the Senate.

Davis Speaker of the House.

Capt. Gang, Sergeant-at-Arms.

Absentees from House Caucus.

Smith, Beckert and Riddle, of Allegheny Among Them.

They Will Vote to Prevent Organization

Democratic Caucus Nominations.

[Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, Jan. 6, 1868.

SENATE CAUCUS NOMINATIONS.

The Senate Republican caucus met a hree o'clock P. M., Gen. Harry White, of Indiana, presiding.

The following nominations were agreed upon:

Speaker—Jas. L. Graham, Allegheny.
Clerk—George W. Hammersly, Philadelphia.
Assistant Clerks—Lucius W. Rogers, McKean; Francis H. Braggins, Mercer.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Wm. A. Rupert, editor Connellsville *Recorder and Courier*.
Doorkeeper—Mr. Fuller, of Bradford.
Messenger—Robert Sharp.

This embraces all the old officers, excepting Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper. Mr. Rupert was formerly Messenger, and was unanimously promoted.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS

will meet to-morrow morning.

HOUSE NOMINATIONS.

The Republican caucus met at eight o'clock this evening. The following nominations were made:

Speaker—E. W. Davis, Philadelphia—by acclamation.
Clerk—James L. Selfridge, Northampton.
Assistant Clerk—Edward G. Lee, Philadelphia.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Capt. Casper Gang, Allegheny.
Assistants—W. J. Woods, Israel K. Rayon, John McConnell, Robert Johnson.
Postmaster—A. M. Henry.
Assistant—James Penrose.
Doorkeeper—J. H. Hall. Assistants—Samuel Mitchell, J. L. Vincent, Moses Arndt, Theodore Chase.
Messengers—James McCandy; Barrett Brown, P. C. Hemphill, T. Bishop.
Transcribing Clerks—Frederick McGee, George A. Backoven, Reuben Bernard, John T. Keagey, Wm. A. Nichols.

All the nominations were made unanimous.

ABSENT FROM CAUCUS.

But nine Republicans absented themselves, viz: Armstrong, of Lancaster; Smith, Riddle and Beckert, of Allegheny; Espy, of Crawford; Wharton, of Huntingdon; McCamant, of Blair; Richards, of Fulton; and Robinson, of Mercer.

VOTE TO PREVENT ORGANIZATION.

These nine have resolved quietly to vote to-morrow to prevent an organization, but who they will vote for is unknown.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

The Democratic caucus met at eight o'clock, and made the following nominations:

Speaker—Richard L. Jones, Berks.
Clerk—John H. McFadden, Philadelphia.
Assistant—John O'Conner, Allegheny.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Geo. Bailey, Dauphin.
Doorkeeper—John Rawl, Philadelphia.
Postmaster—Samuel T. Brown, Northumberland.
Messenger—Moses T. Fox.

Another Dispatch.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, Jan. 8.—It now appears that nine Republican members refused to enter the House caucus. If they persist it will give the Speaker and officers to the Democrats, but it is not probable they will continue their opposition to that extent. They claim to be friends of Mr. McCamant, of Blair, as an independent candidate for Speaker.

Death of Henry Harbaugh, D. D.

After nearly three months' decline of fever, this noted author and preacher died last week, and was buried on Tuesday, at his home in Mercersburg. Mr Harbaugh's great grandfather came from Switzerland in 1726. His father was a farmer, and Henry aided him until he was nineteen years of age, when he went West for a time and wrought as a carpenter—taught school—and in 1840 returned to Mercersburg to complete his course of public studies. In 1843 his ministerial career as pastor began with the German Reformed church in Lewisburg, where he was very efficient in organizing the congregation and building a house of worship. He afterwards served at Lancaster and at Lebanon, when he was elected Professor of Theology in the Seminary at Mercersburg. He also edited the Mercersburg *Review*. At his death, with only fifty years on his head, perhaps no one had a greater personal popularity, or wielded a stronger influence in his church, than Dr. Harbaugh.

Mortuary Report.

Dr. A. G. McCandless, Physician of the Board of Health, gives the following return of interments in this city and the diseases causing deaths during the week commencing December 22d and ending December 29th, 1867:

There were fifteen deaths. Of these 9 were males, 6 females, and all were white.

Of the above there were 5 under 1 year of age; from 5 to 10, 2; 20 to 30, 2; 30 to 40, 2; 40 to 50, 2; 50 to 60, 1; 60 to 70, 1.

The diseases which caused these deaths are enumerated as follows: Pyæmia, 1; Unknown, 1; Heart disease, 1; Cirrhosis, 1; Convulsions, 1; Netritis, 1; Consumption, 2; Small Pox, 1; Premature Birth, 2; Pneumonia, 3; Disease of Brain, 1.

MARRIED:

WRIGHT—GRAY—On January 7th, 1868, by Rev. Howard, Mr. HOWARD WRIGHT and Miss SALLIE L., daughter of James H. Gray, Esq.

DIED:

WOOD—On Friday morning, January 10, at 2 o'clock, EMMA ELLEN, daughter of James T. and Annie M. Wood, aged 6 years and 4 months.

BAKER—On Thursday morning, January 9th, Mrs. CATHERINE BAKER, in the eightieth year of her age.

CHEEVER—On Thursday morning, January 9th, Mrs. MARY A. BERFORD in the eighty-first year of her age.

SHIELDS—On Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock, Mrs. JANE E. SHIELDS, daughter of Mrs. and Harriet Shields.

ROBINSON—On saturday morning, January 4th, at the residence of his father-in-law, Dr. Jas. Kelso, Allegheny, JAMES, eldest son of General William Robinson, Jr.

CANAAN—Very suddenly, on Sunday morning, Jan. 5th, MARY A., wife of G. G. Canaan, aged 45 years.

Fancy the Dismay

With which would prevail in the minds of households if it should be suddenly announced throughout the United States, Canada, the West Indies and Spanish America that no more DUTTERA'S RED SPRUCE GUM could be manufactured, and that henceforth the Grand Specific for Dyspepsia, the preventive of all malarious diseases would be lost to the world! The billious, the Cholic, the distressed, the hysterical, the Voyager, the sailor, the seafaring man and student; the settler on the frontier of civilization; the toiler, cooped up in a crowded city tenements; the conscientious, needing an antidote at the shivering visions of spirits, and the drunkard on his bed of torture, would be, in a word, to deep for words, that the most celebrated executive, the greatest and ablest writer on the age, and been thrilled out of existence. Only imagine what one teaspoonful of DUFFY'S ELIXIR, a genial stimulant, a promoter of constitutional vigor, an appetizer, a stomachic, and a remedy for nervous debility, no medicinal preparation has ever acquired such reputation as DUFFY'S ELIXIR. It is the HOUSEHOLD TONIC of the American people, has been so for twenty years, and is all human probability will be so for centuries to come. The imitations of it have brought its worthless name into disrepute by its vast and ever increasing sales.

Have You Cough!

Have you Sore Throat?
Have you Hemorrhage of the Lungs?
Have you Croup or Fever?
Have you Bronchitis?
Have you Consumption?
Have you Asthma?
Have you Pains in your Breast or Side?
Have you Hectic Fever?
Have you Whooping Cough?
Have you Hoarse Voice?
Have you Pains?
Is your Breathing Obstructed?
Have you any Pulmonary Affection?

If you have any of the diseases enumerated above, Dr. Keyser's Pectoral is a sure cure in the early stages, and a relief in the last stages. Dr. Keyser has cured bad cases of lung disease with his Pectoral alone. Prepared and sold at 160 Wood street.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT CONSULTING OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, No. 120 PENN STREET, from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.
December 31st, 1867.

FROM EUROPE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

FENIAN HEADQUARTERS DISCOVERED—IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS BROUGHT TO LIGHT.

BRUSSELS, January 3.—The *Le Nord* has received intelligence from Paris that the headquarters of the Fenian Brotherhood on the Continent have been discovered in Faubourg Du Temple, in Paris, and seized by the French police. A large quantity of letters and other documents, revealing the plans of the Organization and a list of the Head Centres of the Brotherhood, were found on the premises and have been forwarded by the French authorities to London. The account in the *Le Nord* also states that among the documents brought to light was one containing the details of a plot for destroying a portion of the British Channel fleet by fire. Other papers of a similar character have been discovered and placed in the hands of the British Government.

THE CLERKENWELL MYSTERY.

LONDON, January 3.—*Evening.*—The examination of Desmond, Allen and others, alleged to be implicated in the Clerkenwell jail explosion, has resulted so far in producing no satisfactory evidence as to their criminality and leaves the affair almost as much a mystery as before the investigation commenced. The magistrate has adjourned the examination for one week.

DISPOSITION OF TROOPS IN IRELAND—EXTRAORDINARY PRECAUTIONS.

DUBLIN, January 3.—Lord Strathnairn, commander-in-chief of the forces in Ireland, is actively engaged in disposing his troops to meet a possible outbreak. Particular attention is directed to the counties of Cork and Tipperary, in which extraordinary precautions are being taken. The banks of the river Shannon and west coast of the island are guarded with increased vigilance to prevent a landing. The police in all the large cities, especially in the south, are unusually active and watchful.

MOVEMENTS OF FENIANS—PUBLIC EXCITEMENT UNABATED.

LONDON, January 4.—The government is almost continually in receipt of information relative to the movements of Fenians. The public excitement caused by the recent operations of the Brotherhood has by no means abated.

ANOTHER MOVEMENT AT CORK.

To-day dispatches were received from Cork giving details of another Fenian movement in that locality. A body of Fenians last night surreptiously entered a magazine in that city and unchallenged carried away more than half a ton of blasting powder. There is no clue to the perpetrators of this mischief. The people stand aghast at the effrontery of the Fenians.

PAPER FROM THE CLERGY.

The clergy of Limerick had affixed their signatures to a document declaring there can be no permanent peace in Ireland unless treated like Hungary.

THE INTRIGUES OF RUSSIA.

LONDON, January 4—The Turkish Envoy at Vienna will start for London immediately to ask the protection of the English Government against the intrigues of Russia.

ITALY.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS—POLITICAL AGITATION.

FLORENCE, Jan. 5.—Gen. Menebrea has not yet succeeded in completing his new Cabinet, and the ministeria. crisis continues. Meanwhile political agitation in the country is increasing and widespread.

BANQUET TO RATAZZI.

FLORENCE, January 4.—A great popular banquet was given in Naples last evening in honor of Baron Ratazzi.

RATAZZI IN SYMPATHY WITH THE GARIBALDIAN MOVEMENT.

Menabrea, the Prime Minister, has given publicity to a number of private letters proving Baron Ratazzi was fully apprized of the recent movement of General Garibaldi against Rome and favored it. He also lent the insurgents his valuable influence and assistance.

HEAVY SNOWS—TRAVEL OBSTRUCTED.

FLORENCE, January 5.—Heavy snows have fallen throughout Northern and Central Italy, which have greatly obstructed travel. As a large number of Senators and Deputies are unable to reach the capital, the day for the reassembling of Parliament has been postponed to the 11th inst.

ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.

The eruption of Vesuvius has become quite alarming. A perfect river of fire was running down the volcano and nearing the town of Cercala. The volcanic action is accompanied by shocks as of an earthquake, and the detonations as loud as the roar of artillery. A general panic prevailed in the neighborhood.

TURKEY.

THE EASTERN QUESTION—RECENT CONFERENCE AT ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON, January 4.—It is thought the Conference on the Eastern question, recently held in St. Petersburgh by leading diplomats of Russia, has a warlike significance.

NOTE FROM THE SUBLIME PORTE.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—An urgent note has been received by the French government from the Sublime Porte, in which it is stated the Russian agents are endeavoring to incite revolt among the christian subjects of the Sultan, and a vigorous protest is made by the Turkish government against such hostile action, or at least connivance therein on the part of Russia.

A BATTLE FOUGHT IN CRETE—TURKS DEFEATED WITH SEVERE LOSS.

Official Cretan accounts of 21 December report a battle fought between the Christians and Turks on the 20th and 29th of November, in the village of Lake, in which the latter were defeated and obliged to retire with severe loss. The position of the Sultan's Grand Vizier in Candia becomes daily more critical.

FRANCE.

THE ROMAN CONFERENCE ABANDONED.

PARIS, January 3.—It is now generally conceded that notwithstanding the recent attempt of certain journals to create an impression to the contrary, that all hopes of the assembling of a general conference of European powers for a settlement of the Roman question have been abandoned by the French Government.

A DENIAL—THE ARMY BILL.

PARIS, January 5.—The *Constitutionel* denies that the Emperor in his reply to President Sneider, on New Year's day, urged upon the Corps Legislatif the passage of the bill for the reorganization of the army.

RELATIONS WITH ITALY.

PARIS, Jan. 5.—The *Constitutionel* editorially declares that the relations of France and Italy were never more satisfactory than at the present moment, but the fear is expressed that the false and mischievous rumors now in circulation in regard to the new ministry which Gen. Menebrea is forming will have a bad effect.

ABYSSINIA.

THE BRITISH EXPEDITION.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The latest despatches received from Abyssinia report that the advance of the British expedition still remained at Serafe, where it has been encamped since December 7th, and no movement beyond that point would be made until the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Sir Robert Napier, who was daily expected. The health of the troops was good, but horses and other beasts of burden were dying in consequence of the intense heat and want proper forage.

SWITZERLAND.

SYMPATHY FOR MEXICO.

BERNE, Jan. 4.—The Council has formally instructed Arnold Sutter, Swiss Consul at Mexico, to express the sympathy of Switzerland with the Liberal Government now inaugurated in Mexico.

PORTUGAL.

THE NEW TAX SYSTEM UNPOPULAR.

LISBON, Jan. 3.—Tumults have broken out in this city and other parts of Portugal, in consequence of the imposition of taxes. The unpopularity of the new system, and the excitement created by the tom, and the excitement created by the attempt to carry it into effect, have led to the resignation of the Ministry.

NEW MINISTRY FORMED.

LISBON, Jan. 5.—The resignations of members of the Cabinet have been accepted by the King, and a new ministry has been formed under Count Avilla, who succeeds Aguar as President of the Ministerial Council.

TURKEY.

THE SALE OF WEST INDIES.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 4.—The subject of the sale of the three Danish West India Islands to the United States will be submitted to Rigsday on Wednesday.

JAPAN.

RELEASE OF IMPRISONED CHRISTIANS.

LONDON, January 4.—Late dispatches from Japan state the Christians who had been imprisoned and persecuted in Nagasakai have been released.

SPAIN.

LAW COURTS IN CUBA.

MADRID, Jan. 4.—An Imperial decree has been issued for reorganizing Courts of Law in Cuba.

WASHINGTON.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1868.

COMPLAINTS FROM THE SOUTH.

Many complaints are coming from up from the South as the lethargy exhibited by the present Congress in not amending the reconstruction law so as to prevent those who are opposed to the States being reconstructed by Radicals, from clogging the wheels. A letter was received this morning by a Radical Senator from a prominent gentleman residing in Georgia, holding the same political proclivities, in which he censures Congress very strongly for having adjourned for such a length of time during the holidays when such a terrible state of affairs existed throughout the South as to call for their immediate action. He says that if upon re-assembling, Congress will, within ten or fifteen days, so to amend the re-construction law as to permit a majority of the actual voters, be sufficient to adopt the new Constitution, and also to take the power to appoint civil officers away from the Military Commanders, and give it to the present State Convention, so that they can regulate their own State officers, that the State can be carried with from thirty to fifty thousand majority. Otherwise the danger is very great that the object for which the Convention was assembled will be defeated, and reconstruction impeded. In this connection it can be stated that it is the intention of certain radical Senators to press the latter idea in the Senate and endeavor to have such clause inserted in the amendment, alleging that it is the only plan which will keep the President from defeating reconstruction, as they assert, he will so intimidate the Military Commanders as to cause them to appoint, or keep in, civil officers who oppose the plans of Congress.

SCHEMES TO OVERTHROW THE RECONSTRUCTION LAWS.

Beverdy Johnson is said to be busily engaged in the various legal schemes looking to the defeat of the Reconstruction laws. It is reported by some of his Southern friends, a few days ago, that he fully expected a decision from the Supreme Court within a short time, affirming that Virginia is a State. The President also expects this, and the lawyers interested in the case say that if such a decision is rendered he will withdraw military supervision from that State, by ordering the commanding officers not to interfere, except at the request of the civil authorities. It is said Beverdy Johnson is giving close attention and advice in the cases now being prepared, involving the constitutionality of the Reconstruction laws in each of the Southern States. Those engaged in these schemes profess perfect confidence in their ability to defeat the Congressional plan.

REIGN OF TERROR IN THE SOUTH.

A special message will probably be sent to Congress soon after the reassembling, upon the situation of affairs in the South, which the President regards as of a most alarming character. Official advices at hand bear out fully the accounts received by letters and through the press, and it is feared a reign of terror and starvation will exist unless prompt measures are taken to prevent so great a calamity.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1868.

NEW BRITISH MINISTER—THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

It is expected Sir Edward Thornton, the new British Minister, will leave England for the United States to-day or next Saturday. In diplomatic circles here the peculiar circumstances under which this gentleman has been appointed is regarded as an indication that he will be clothed with full powers to propose to this Government a counter proposition in regard to the Alabama claims. It is also believed that upon his arrival a speedy solution of the complicated questions in regard to the rights of American citizens abroad will take place in a manner very satisfactory to this Government.

TREASURY DISBURSEMENTS.

The warrants issued by the Treasury Department during December, to meet the requirements of the Government, amount in round numbers to the following sums:

Civil, miscellaneous and foreign intercourse	$ 4,761,000
Interest on Public Debt	8,300,000
War	12,500,000
Navy	3,620,000
Interior, Pensions and Indians	985,000
Total	$ 30,621,000

This does not include the sums issued in payment of the Public Debt.

CAUSE OF GEN. POPE'S REMOVAL.

Specials state that the immediate cause of Gen. Pope's removal was his allowing negroes to testify in the courts which would not take the oath that they had registered. Gen. Meade, it is believed, will permit a revision of the registration lists, so as to cancel the twenty thousand names of negro minors, registered contrary to law.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

The fractional currency printed during the week amounted to $565,000; shipped, $194,371, including $27,000 to the United States Depository at Chicago. National Bank currency issued, 274,770. Receipts of Internal Revenue, $1,222,230 for the fiscal year to date, $104,512,512.

CASE OF ESCAPED SLAVE STANTON.

It is said, on the authority of a member of Congress, that in the event of the Senate acting in favor of Mr. Stanton's return to the War Department, the President will throw the case into the Supreme Court, with a view of testing the constitutionality of the Tenure of Office act.

OHIO.

Meeting of the Legislature—Election of Thirty-seven Ballots—Message of Gov. Cox.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

COLUMBUS, January 6.—The General Assembly met this morning at ten o'clock. Nearly all the members were present. The House organized with the election of John F. Follett, of Licking, Speaker; Amos Layman, of Franklin, Chief Clerk; John A. Cockerill, of Butler, First Assistant Clerk; Samuel Pike, of Highland, Sergeant-at-Arms.

Second—Charles Wood, of Franklin, Chief Clerk; Daniel Flanagan, of Hardin, First Assistant Clerk; W. R. Watt, of Muskingum, Second Assistant Clerk; Benjamin Williams, of Delaware, Sergeant at Arms. They then took a recess until half-past two, when the Governor's Message will be read.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 6.—The message of Governor Cox was read to-day. It relates mainly to local questions. The deduction of taxation under the legislation of last winter amounted to three millions, but this was in consequence chiefly of the extraordinary expenditures belonging to a state of war. After recapitulating the receipts and disbursements, it is estimated that the balance at the end of the year will be $1,500,000. To be three hundred and seventy six thousand four hundred and eighty-six dollars and ninety-six cents. It is suggested that the tax laws be revised, and that the inconsistencies and incongruities in them be removed. Other local topics are touched upon, such as common schools, benevolent institutions, military claims, public works, &c., and the message concludes with the following allusion to the Constitutional Amendment: "The amendment submitted at the October election was defeated by a majority of 50,629 votes. In accordance with the provisions of the statute, I issued a proclamation on the 30th of October announcing the fact. As the question is one which seems to me to be chiefly important in relation to national rather than State policy, I shall refrain from discussing it, and the more willingly that the progress of events has only strengthened the convictions I have heretofore made public in regard to it."

MEXICO.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HAVANA, January 5.—By the arrival of the English steamer Danube, from Vera Cruz, later advices from Mexico have been received.

The proposed expedition against Yucatan had been abandoned Gen Parfiero Diaz opposing the measure, warning the Government that former expeditions against Yucatan had always met with defeat, and advising that the people of that State should be left to fight among themselves rather than be given an opportunity to combine against the National Government.

The revolution in Yucatan was increasing, and there had been more mutinies among the military forces of the Republic.

There was a probability of a general outbreak soon against the Government of Juarez, headed by leading military chieftains.

The insecurity of roads in the interior of Mexico was increasing.

The proceedings of Congress had been of an uninteresting character.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

Explosion of the Steamer Harry Dean—Five Persons Killed and Several—List of Casualties.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, January 6, 1868.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, Jan. 4.—The stern-wheel steamer Harry Dean, bound from Marietta to Cincinnati, exploded her boilers at half past ten this morning, ten miles below Gallipolis, Ohio, and burned to the water's edge.

The following casualties are reported: Capt. Sayer, commander, slightly wounded; Capt. Booth and son slightly; Capt. Burch seriously, First engineer Crane slightly; John Haines, fireman, fatally; Capt. Biggs, of Ashland, Kentucky, killed—body lost; Capt. Norton, of Wheeling, killed—body lost; one cabin boy, fatally wounded; Munson, book keeper, seriously; Lt. Ryan, Washington county, Ohio, seriously; John Loissy and Harry Bayes, slightly. The cook and second steward are missing. Five persons in all are supposed to be killed. The steamer Edinburgh took off the survivors, and brought them to Gallipolis. The Dean had a heavy cargo on board, which is a total loss. The books and papers are lost.

Further particulars give the following additional casualties: J. W. Ryder, killed; Mr. Buchanan, deck hand, and two others whose names are unknown, burned to death; cabin boy, name unknown, fatally injured; Mr. Burns, of Sparkensburg, slightly injured; J. J. Brown, formerly of the 36th Ohio, arm broken and otherwise injured. A number were injured who are not reported. Several persons are missing and supposed to be lost. The boat was heavily loaded with four hundred barrels of oil, salt, potatoes, &c.—all a total loss.

MEXICO.

Popularity of Juarez—Diaz Ordered to Take the Field to Yucatan—Ex-Imperialists Preparing to Leave the Country—A Regular Army to be Raised.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, January 3.—A special to the *Herald* says: Mexican advices state that only three of the one hundred and seventy members of Congress are opposed to Juarez. Doria is now War Minister. Governor Capedo was still at Campetchy. Paladis was elected Mayor of the City of Mexico.

A Havana special to the *Herald* states that on the 30th the Sizal was blockaded by three Mexican naval schooners. A rebel commissioner, who went on the mail steamer from Sizal to Vera Cruz, was seized and imprisoned at the latter port.

Gen. Diaz has been ordered to take the field to Yucatan.

The Ex-Imperialists are preparing to leave Mexico as fast as possible.

It is stated that the rebellion in Yucatan was started by Santa Anna, who furnished Col. Villapana with money and men. It is rumored he failed to interest several French officers in the scheme.

It is rumored that the Mexican Congress is about authorizing the raising of a regular army of eighteen thousand men at the monthly cost of four hundred thousand dollars.

MISSOURI.

State Auditors' Report.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 4.—An abstract of the State Auditors' report for 1867 shows 32,550,569 acres of land, $359,493,359 worth of real estate, and $113,378,556 of personal property. Total taxable property in the State, with the exception of two counties not reported, $473,051,955, an increase over 1866 of $158,111,089. The taxes assessed were, for revenue, $1,207,730; for Interest, $1,810,415; County purposes, $2,-010,489; police, $151,094; total $5,269,728. Value of real estate in St. Louis county, $209,238,760; personal property, $26,877,-260; total, $133,216,120, being only a little more than one-third of the valuation of the whole State. The real estate of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad is set down at $1,204,019; personal property at $1,627,-247; total taxable wealth, $2,021,260.

TERRIFIC GALE.

Railroad Cars Lifted Bodily from the Track and Thrown Down an Embankment.

HUDSON, N. Y., January 3.—On Wednesday a terrific gale swept along the line of the Harlem Railroad and the southeastern section of the county. The morning freight train, with a passenger car attached, was on the way to the city and the passenger car and one platform car raised bodily from the track and precipitated down an embankment fifteen feet. There were five men in the car, all of whom, except one, were injured, but none seriously. In the descent the stove capsized and set the car on fire, but the flames were extinguished before they gained much headway.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Train Fired Into by Negroes—Gen Canby Refuses to Prohibit the Carrying of Deadly Weapons.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHARLESTON, Jan. 5.—A passenger train was fired into last night by some negroes between Branchville and Columbia, wounding a white man.

To allay public apprehension General Canby is called upon to rigidly prohibit the carrying of deadly weapons by both black and white.

COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, January 6, 1868.

The general markets continue dull and devoid of any new characteristics worthy of special notice.

GRAIN—Winter Wheat is in steady demand, and the mills are taking all that offers at $2.35 for Red, and $2.45 for No White. Barley is scarce and in demand, and may be quoted firm at $1.45 for Spring, and $1.70@1.75 for Fall. Oats quiet and unchanged; there are plenty of buyers at 66c, but no sellers; we quote at 62@63c, on track, and 67@68c in store. Corn is quiet and steady at 80@85c for Ear, and $1.05 for Shelled. Rye is in demand at $1.40, and possibly $1.45 might be obtained.

FLOUR—Is steady, with a fair local demand, and prices are firm but unchanged. We continue to quote Family at $12@13 for Spring Wheats; $12@12.50 for Winter Wheat, and $14.50@15.50 for fancy brands. Rye Flour is quoted at $8@8.50 per bbl, and Buckwheat at $5.25@5.50 per cwt.

BACON—Is quiet but steady at unchanged prices—11@12c for Shoulders; 13@15c for Ribbed Sides, and 15@16½c for Sugar Cured Hams.

LARD—Is dull but unchanged at 12c for prime kettle rendered, in tierces; 13½c in bbls, and 15@16½c in kegs.

LARD OIL—Is quoted by manufacturers at 85c for No. 3, and $1.05 for No. 1, and market steady.

BUTTER—Is in better supply, and prices are a little lower; we now quote prime to choice Roll at 28@30c.

EGGS—Steady but unchanged; sales at 37c to 40c.

APPLES—Steady with a steady store demand, and we can report regular sales at $2@$4½ per bbl, for fair to choice.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues exceedingly dull but unchanged; small sales at 7@8c for Apples, and 10@12c for Peaches.

HAY—Is selling from country wagons at $18@20 per ton, as to quality.

POTATOES—Quiet and unchanged; we continue to quote at 45@50 per bush, and $3.25@3.50 per bbl, as to quality.

New York Produce Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, January 6.—Cotton is dull and drooping, with sales of 1,000 bales at 16½@16¾c for Middling Uplands. Flour; receipts of 7028 barrels and 22482 barrels; the market is 5@10c better, with a moderate business doing; sales of 11,400 bbls at $8.90@9.45 for superfine State and Western; $9.35@10.50 for extra State; $9.90@12.50 for extra western; $10@10.35 for white wheat extra; $10.30@12.75 for round Hoop Ohio; $9.70@12.15 for common to good St. Louis; $12.50@16.50 for good to choice extra St. Louis; the market closing quiet and heavy. Rye flour quiet, with sales of 270 sacks at $12.75@13.75. Rye flour is steady with sales of 340 barrels at $6.50@6.75. Corn meal is dull and nominal at $4.60@4.70 for Jersey; $4.70@4.80 for new mixed western at $4.80@4.90 for new yellow Jersey; $4.90 for common white western. Oats—receipts, 1,720 bush; the market is active, excited and 1@2c better, with a strong speculative demand; sales of 48,000 bush at 86@87½c for western in store; 87½@88c for western afloat; 88@89c for Canada. Barley is dull, with sales of 500 bushels at 92c for State. Rye is steady with sales of 800 bushels at $1.30. Corn—receipts, 24,000 bush; the market opened a shade firmer and closed heavy and 1@2c lower; sales of 52,000 bush at 91@92½c for new mixed western at 93c; $1.41 for old do; $1.42@1.43 for old and new yellow; $1.39@1.39 for new yellow Jersey; $1.36 for common white western. Oats—receipts, 1,720 bush; the market is active, excited and 1@2c better, with a strong speculative demand; sales of 48,000 bush at 86@87½c for western in store; 87½@88c for western afloat; 88@89c for Canada. Beef is quiet and unchanged; sales of 150 bbls at $7@9 for country mess; $10@12 for extra do; $13@15 for repacked mess; $16@20 for extra do; $21@24 for extra prime; $25@28 for ext

The Pittsburgh Gazette

GLEANINGS.

—Lamartine is dying.

—Small pox rages among the Washington negroes.

—A new State prison is what the Californians want now.

—Cleveland is to have the renowned Boz early in February.

—There are seventy-six Congregational preachers in Vermont.

—Bierstadt has shown some of his pictures to the Queen of England.

—Hannibal, a small town in Missouri, had a dozen fights on Christmas day.

—Twelve thousand medals have been given by the Pope to his recent defenders.

—Sweetser, of the New York *Mail*, has started a penny morning paper called the *Globe*.

—$26,000 is what the Webb sisters got for playing one hundred nights on the Pacific coast.

—365 Congregational meeting houses have been built during the last twenty years, in this country.

—$250,000 is what a certain Englishman has to pay for the monopoly of the gambling business at Hong Kong.

—Henry Ward Beecher's income was large last year, he made thirty-seven thou and dollars from his farm alone.

—A negro thief was shot in Memphis and his carcass left lying for almost a week in the street, because the Coroner was out of town.

—A congress of skaters is to assemble shortly in New York; all skating clubs are to be invited, and a series of skating exhibitions and tournaments is to take place.

—The United States got fifteen thousand dollars in the shape of taxes from the Black Crook which was performed four hundred and seventy-five times in New York.

—The Hudson, N. Y., Iron Company has just declared a dividend of forty five per cent., beside increasing the capital stock. We should think that such capital stock ought to be increased.

—The sudden ending of the Quimby divorce case has thrilled Chicago with a most delicious scandal, but has spared them the long columns of prurient details which would have filled their journals if it had ever come before the Courts.

—The pin money of the various sovereigns of Europe varies as much as do the sovereigns themselves. Napoleon has $7,500,000; King William has $3,000,000; Franz. Joseph $3,500,000; Victoria $2,000,000; while the poor King John, of Saxony, has but $112,000.

—Thirty or forty mill operatives in Fall River had a horrible row recently, in which men and women engaged promiscuously and received black eyes and bloody noses indiscriminately. After this we should like, if possible, to hear no more about the superiority of New England factory girls over the rest of womankind.

—The elephant is likely soon to become extinct. Many of the places which knew him, know him no more, and the jungles and wilds of Asia and Africa have but ghosts of herds of them now, so that this representative of a mighty antediluvian constituency will probably soon take his place with the dodo, the saurian, megatherium, mammoth, etc., in the mighty list of things that were in the days of the giants.

—Gov. Magoffin, who the Harrodsburg, Ky., *Signal* says is a genial, wholesouled, old-fashioned Kentucky gentleman, recently gave a very elegant dinner to Raphael Semmes. A long poem was read, called the "Admiral's Sword," in which a prophet foretells that the said sword is sheathed, not surrendered. The company consisted of democrats and radical and conservative republicans, and everything passed off pleasantly.

—The Rev. Moodie, of Chicago, in speaking of the destruction of the magnificent building of the Young Men's Christian Association in that city, stated that God had suffered them to meet with that loss in order to give them a still better building. Another minister suggested that it might have been meant to humble them, a remark which carries much force with it, when we think of the avowed purposes of the Association and then of the amount of money spent on the building. We would almost venture to say that our Young Men's Christian Association does as much good as the one in Chicago, and yet it is content with neat and simple rooms, while applying what money it has to its legitimate purposes.

—A new troupe of Japanese, composed of gentlemen and ladies of rank and leisure, has come to New York. The members are all entitled to wear two swords each, yet we are jugglers. This might seem inconsistent any place but in America, where they are so accustomed to seeing high functionaries who are very accomplished jugglers. The manager of the troupe, who is a nobleman of high degree, has resorted to a rare expedient to obtain free puffs and official patronage. On Tuesday he appeared with his companions before Mayor Hoffman and presented him with a sword valued at three hundred dollars. The Mayor in return bestowed his photograph on the foreigners, who were overcome by this act of condescension.

—One of the most able of the American monthlies is the "Northern," published in Newark, N. J., and circulated everywhere. The last number of this magazine, that for January, contains one of the most truthful, cutting, severe and unanswerable articles on Charles Dickens that we have ever seen. The statements are all facts, and such facts as have been most studiously kept from public view by Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, Dolby and Dickens. Those persons who are unprejudiced enough to wish to hear all sides of the great case of Dickens vs. America and the World, should read this article, which, as we remarked above, is very severe, more so even than the remarks of a Sunday contemporary of ours are, when addressed to us.

—Captain Judkins is no longer in command of the Scotia, for which future travelers may be thankful. We wonder if it is impossible for a man to be as perfect a sailor as Captain Judkins, and at the same time be a gentleman? It has been said that the Cunard Company cannot get Captain Judkins' equal in knowledge of navigation and the sea, of which he has been termed the king. Of this we cannot assert the truth, but we do know that that company would have rather a hopeless task if a man was to be found who is the gallant Captain's equal in gruffness, impoliteness, disdain of all laws of kindness or politeness, and in general bearishness. We hope the Cunards will never attempt this task.

—The Emperor of Austria appeared at a recent ball attired in plain black evening costume. Such an innovation must trouble greatly the great Bourbon party of Europe, the large minority of the European upper classes. When the Bourbons fell it devolved on the Hapsburgs to sustain the dignity of monarchs, and uphold the good old principles of absolutism. All others have fallen away from the standard excepting Spain, whose influence is not large. Russia has shocked these exclusives by her vast strides towards disgraceful liberty. Italy has, in the most outrageous manner, swept out a herd of sovereigns, and the mushroom Prussia has upset some of the old thrones. Under these circumstances Austria was considered the only hope, the last stout thing to which to cling, and now Franz Joseph has apostasized; has gone back on the sacred laws of the etiquette of his ancestors, and has worn plain black ball clothes. After such signs and wonders what marvel is there in the growing number of disciples of such doctrines as those of Miller, Baxter or Cummings?

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT require immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption

Is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. **For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases.** Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear the voice before using.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the WORTHLESS IMITATIONS that may be offered.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. 80:DAT

WM. HARNHILL & CO.,

BOILER MAKERS

AND

SHEET IRON WORKERS,

Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Penn St.

Having secured a large yard and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of Boilers in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. Chimneys, Breeching, Fire Beds, Steam Pipes, Locomotive Boilers, Condensers, Salt Pans, Tanks, Oil Stills, Agitators, Settling Pans, Boiler Iron, Bridges, Sugar Pans, and coin manufacturers of HARNHILL'S PATENT BOILERS.

Repairing done on the shortest notice. 16:6mdl

ROBINSON, REA & CO.,

(Successors to Robinson, Minis & Millers,)

WASHINGTON WORKS,

Founders and Machinists, Pittsburgh,

Manufacturers of Rout and Stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions; Oil Tanks and Stills, Retorts and Sheet Iron Work.

Office: No. 13 corner First and Smithfield Sts.

Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding boilers. 1all:rt2

LAKE SUPERIOR

COPPER MILL & SMELTING WORKS

PITTSBURGH.

PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

Manufacturers of Sheathing, Braziers' and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter Solder, Also, Importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire, &c. Corner of Canal and Third Streets' Machine and Tools, Warehouse, No. 140 FIRST STREET and 140 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. myll:6mdwt

THE HEALING POOL,

AND HOUSE OF MERCY.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION REPORTS, FOR YOUNG MEN, ON the CRIME OF SOLITUDE, and the REMEDIES for SECRET DISEASES which destroy the manly powers, and create impediments to marriage, with plain directions for relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. se24:dAT

QUINCY A. SCOTT,

DENTIST,

NO. 118 PENN STREET,

mh26:1y82 PITTSBURGH.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OF

PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, DEC. 18, 1867.

NOTICE

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE

LOANS

OF THE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Due July 1st, 1868.

THE FOLLOWING

LOANS,

Due July 1st, 1868,

WILL BE REDEEMED, WITH INTEREST TO DATE OF PAYMENT, ON PRESENTATION AT THE

Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank,

OF

PHILADELPHIA,

VIZ:

Loan of March 27th, 1839, due July 1st, 1868.

Loan of July 19th, 1839, due July 1st, 1868.

INTEREST ON THE ABOVE LOANS WILL CEASE ON THE 1st OF JULY, 1868.

FRANCIS JORDAN, Sec'y of State.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT, Aud. General.

W. H. KEMBLE, State Treasurer.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.

ST. LOUIS WATERWORKS.

To Machinists.

OFFICE BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS, CITY OF ST. LOUIS, Dec. 18, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for High Service Pumping Engines," and directed to the "Board of Water Commissioners," will be received by the undersigned, at the corner of Fourth and Elm streets, east of the Court House, until 12 o'clock, noon, of Monday, the twenty-seventh day of January next, at which time they will be publicly opened and read, for building and erecting at the Bissell Point Pumping Station, two high service pumping engines, with boilers and appurtenances complete; same No. 2 to be delivered and ready for use by the 1st of November, 1869; same No. 1 to be completed and ready for service by the 1st of November, 1870.

Also, at the same time and place, Sealed Proposals, endorsed "For Steam for Low Service Pumping Engines," and directed to the "Board of Water Commissioners," will be received, for building and erecting at Bissell's Point, City of St. Louis, low service pumping engines, with boilers and appurtenances complete. Engine No. 1 to be completed and ready for service by the 1st of October, 1869; engine No. 2 to be completed and ready for service by the 1st of January, 1870.

Plans of the engines and boilers can be seen, and specifications for the form of proposal and contract, can be obtained upon application at the Engineer's office, as above, on or after the first day of December, 1867, and also at the office of WM. E. WORTHEN, Civil Engineer, 46 Broadway, New York.

The amount of security will not be less than fifty thousand dollars for each contract. The Board reserves to itself the right to increase this amount or waive the letting of any of the contracts, so any sum not exceeding one-half the amount of the contract, should it be deemed for the best interest of the city so to do. The sureties offered must be resident freeholders of the county of St. Louis.

By order of the Board

D 26:4t WM. K. BUDD, President.

W. S. JACKSON.....ALEXANDER FREW

JACKSON & FREW

(Successors to LOUGHREY & FREW,)

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Harness, Saddlery, Trunks, &c.,

And will also keep on hand and import from Eastern markets all the late patterns, styles and improvements in

Blankets, Robes, Rugs and Horse Equipage,

At their new Warerooms,

No. 102 Wood Street

Sole Agents for the WOODMANSEE BIT of Western Pennsylvania. no1:1y

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

BARRED FLANNEL!

THE WELL KNOWN

KITTANNING

BARRED FLANNEL,

In Black and Red,

AND

BLACK AND WHITE.

A LARGE STOCK,

AT MANUFACTURERS PRICES!

M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,

54 Wood Street.

MACRUM, CLYDE & CO.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED SOME

NEW GOODS!

Among which we have a splendid assortment of

LACE GOODS,

COMPRISING

Point Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs;
Point Applique Collars and Handkerchiefs;
Maltese Collars and Handkerchiefs.

We have also some more of those

Ladies' & Gent's Fur Topped Gloves,

FOR $1.50 A PAIR.

Our HOOP SKIRTS, at 50c.,

Are not altogether sold out yet, for those who might want a few of them. We still keep up

Our Cheap Bulletin:

Handkerchiefs, pure Linen, for 5c.
Fancy Colored Ribbed Hose, for 12c.
Heavy Cotton Fleeced Hose, (Extra,) 25c.
Heavy Wool Hose, 37½c.
Good Country Yarn, $1 a lb.
Good Balmoral Skirts, $1 a piece.
Gent's Traveling Cloths, 75c.
Paper Collars, ten in a box, 10c.

Be sure and remember the numbers of the Store. They are

78 & 80 Market St.

MACRUM, CLYDE & CO.

de31

THE GREAT SALE

STILL CONTINUES,

AT

77 and 79 Market Street.

NEW GOODS

JUST ARRIVING.

Bought very low, and which will be offered at VERY LOW PRICES. Call and see the

French Corsets at $1.

NOW IS THE TIME TO

PROCURE BARGAINS,

As we are determined to close out our present stock before the New year.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.

de7

CLOAKING CLOTHS

AND VELVETS,

CLOSING OUT AT

COST AND LESS THAN COST,

AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO.'S,

No. 87 MARKET STREET.

All the desirable shades in

CLOAKING CLOTHS,

AT GREAT BARGAINS.

The entire stock of WINTER GOODS closing out at

Greatly Reduced Prices!

Remember the place,

No. 87 Market Street.

de30

1867. **FALL TRADE.** 1867.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

DRY GOODS,

No. 115 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh,

Offer at Eastern prices Dress Goods, Prints, Gingham, Chicks, Jeans, Tweeds, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Flannels, Linseys, Jeans, Checks, Shirting, Sheeting, White Goods, Bleached and Brown Domestics, Bed Ticking, Quilts, Small Goods, Carpet Flannels, of Eastern and home manufacture.

We are agents for FULLERTON'S FREEPORT BARRED FLANNELS, CRAIG'S CELEBRATED BARRED FLANNELS, and COUNTRY BLANKETS, sold strictly on commission at Mill Prices. A full line in all departments.

Buyers are invited to call and examine our Goods and Prices.

de1 ARBUTHNOT.....W. T. SHANNON.
J. G. STEPHENSON.

DENNISON & HECKERT,

27 *Fifth Street.*

Fine Furs for Holiday Presents,

FANCY BOXES,
FINE SCARFS AND MUFFLERS,
MORRISON'S STAR SHIRTS,
All kinds of FANCY JEWELRY,
WOOL & MERINO UNDERGARMENTS,
KID GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOSIERY, NECK TIES, SUSPENDERS,
CORSETS and HOOP SKIRTS,
FANCY FANS.

All our goods at reduced prices, in order to close out our winter stock.

de28

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,

(Late of Wilson, Carr & Co.)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

Nos. 94 WOOD STREET,

Third house above Diamond alley,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

JAS. R. MANOS.....JOS. HARPER.

MEANOR & HARPER,

FLOUR, GRAIN AND PRODUCE

Commission Merchants,

249 LIBERTY ST., Pittsburgh.

Consignments solicited.

REFERENCES—J. G. Marks, Cashier Mechanics National Bank; J. S. Dilworth & Co.; W. Kennedy & Bro. de31:6m

WASHINGTON MILLS,

Washington Street, near Pittsburgh Grain Elevator,

W. W. ANDERSON,

Manufacturer of CORN MEAL, RYE FLOUR, and GRAHAM FEED. Orders delivered in either city, free of charge. Grain of all kinds chopped, and Corn shelled, on short notice. de26

STOVES! STOVES!

FREDERICK SCHULZE,

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

Dealer in Cutlery, Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves, Fenders, Britannia and Block Tin Ware, No. 19 WYLIE STREET, near Washington.

Enameled and tinned Ware, wholesale and retail. ☞ All jobbing and repairing promptly attended to

CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE

CITY TO BUY THE

TRIUMPH COOKING STOVE,

Is at No. 146 GRANT STREET.

de26 P. C. DUFFY.

R. P. GETTY,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Choice Wines and Liquors,

No. 93 N. E. Cor. OHIO ST. AND DIAMOND,

Allegheny City, Pa.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c

1867. **WINTER STOCK.** 1867.

CARPETS,

MATTINGS, OIL CLOTH,
WINDOW SHADES,
DRUGGETS,
MEDALLION DRUGGETS,
MATS AND RUGS,
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
ALL-WOOL INGRAIN.

A good assortment, at VERY LOW PRICES.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

21 Fifth Street,

def (OVER BATES & HELL'S.)

GREAT REDUCTION

IN

CARPETS!

We have determined to give our customers at once the advantage of any decline in prices that may be made later in the season, and have to-day

REDUCED PRICES

OF OUR

ENTIRE STOCK

OF

NEW AND CHOICE GOODS,

Far below what it would cost to replace the goods.

McFARLAND & COLLINS,

71 AND 73 FIFTH STREET

de31:tf (SECOND FLOOR.)

CARPETS AT COST.

For a Short Time.

PREPARATORY TO TAKING STOCK

A Very Large Assortment of

OIL CLOTHS,

Window Shades,

HOLLANDS,

AND

Cheap All-Wool Ingrains,

McCALLUM BROS.,

51 Fifth Street, above Wood.

no30:1y

MERCHANT TAILORS.

WINTER GOODS.

E HOUSTON & CO.,

Fashionable Merchant Tailors,

NO. 37 FIFTH STREET,

Have just received a second supply of

Winter Coatings,

Together with full lines of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS. Fits guaranteed and prices very reasonable.

A full supply of Men's and Boys' READY MADE CLOTHING on hand, at prices to suit the times. no8:dtf

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

WE ARE NOW

READY FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

With a large and select assortment of HISMARK, GRECIAN and ICELAND MEDIUM METROPOLITAN

SUITS,

For BOYS, YOUTHS and CHILDREN.

OVERCOATS, all styles and sizes, in great variety.

GRAY & LOGAN,

No. 47 St. Clair Street.

P. McARDLE,

Merchant Tailor,

No. 95½ Smithfield St., Pittsburgh.

Keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS,

ALSO, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

GENT'S CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER, in the latest styles.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

JONES & DUFF,

No. 3 ST. CLAIR STREET, have just brought from the East a full line of WINTER GOODS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, OVERCOATINGS, &c., which they are now and ready to make up in a style equal to any shop in the east or west. They are determined to deserve and hope to receive a liberal patronage. de21:3m

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE,

situated at corner of Duncan and Soho streets, Pittsburgh. Lot 24 feet by 90 feet, six rooms and cellar. Frame house, two stories high, of fine repair; water on the premises. Apply to

B. McCLIN & CO.,
No. 122 Fourth street.

A COAL WORKS FOR SALE,

capable of running 18,000 bushels daily, including tenant houses, store house, flats, wagon, scales, and all the necessary fixtures for a large business and immediate operation. There are 60 acres under lease, with 5 years unexpired, which I will sell with the above valuable works on the Monongahela river, or will re-sell upon long leases.

Apply to W. A. HERRON, Real Estate Agent, No. 69 Grant St., opposite Court House.

FOR SALE OR RENT, CHEAP—

A Farm at Carnegie's Station, on the Central Railroad, containing 110 acres; improvements, a large new mansion house, and barn in pasture and good for cultivation. Also, several other Farms, in good localities and well improved, which I will sell cheap and on reasonable terms. Also, a number of good building lots in the city and suburbs.

For further particulars inquire of

WILLIAM WARD,
110 Grant street,
ap6:dtf opposite the Court House.

2,000,000 ACRE

OF

CHOICE LANDS FOR SALE,

BY THE

Union Pacific Railway Co.,

EASTERN DIVISION.

Lying along the line of their road, at

$1.00 to $5.00 Per Acre

And on a CREDIT OF FIVE YEARS.

For particulars, maps, &c., address

JOHN P. DEVEREUX,

Land Commissioner, Topeka, Kansas.

Or, CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Sec'y,

St. Louis, Missouri.

ap14

DISSOLUTIONS.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Copartnership existing between BILL & EWING was dissolved on the 20th of DECEMBER, 1867, by mutual consent.

WILLIAM BILL,
A. W. EWING.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between WM. H. STURGEON and A. D. ROBB was dissolved Dec. 23, 1867, by mutual consent.

WM. H. STURGEON.
A. D. ROBB.

ja7:3t

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Partnership heretofore existing in the Flour and general Produce business, between HUGH KNOX and JAMES L. McKEE, in the name of KNOX & McKEE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them for settlement. The business will be continued by HUGH KNOX, at the old stand, No. 19 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

HUGH KNOX.
JAMES L. McKEE.

Pittsburgh, January 1, 1868. 1st[7:3t

MARVIN'S CRACKERS

ARE THE BEST IN MARKET.

Water, Butter, Sugar, Soda, Boston, Wine and Oyster Crackers,

And Cracker Meal.

No. 91 Liberty Street,

FOOT OF FOURTH.

dec6

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

A PERPETUAL SCHOLARSHIP

FOR SALE BY

STEEL & WILSON,

Brokers and Real Estate Agents,

No. 66 Smithfield street.

jy2

LEATHER BELTING of 3 superior quality, made expressly for our sales, and warranted to give full satisfaction, for sale at 20 and 22 St. Clair street.

J. & H. PHILLIPS.

de28

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHANDELIERS,

BRACKETS AND LAMPS,

FOR EITHER GAS OR OIL.

Of latest patterns and best workmanship, at all prices, among which are

12 Light Gas Chandeliers at.....$200 00 each.
8 " " " ..... 80 00 "
6 " " " ..... 60 00 "
5 Light Bracket for Gas..... 70 00 "
3 " " " ..... 40 00 "

All of latest patterns and best workmanship.

ALSO, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Kitchen, Hall and Parlor Lamps,

OPAL AND PAPER SHADES,

GLOBES, &c., &c.,

In quantities to suit purchasers.

ARTHUR KIRK,

174 and 176 Federal St., Allegheny.

no25:dtf

THE FORT PITT LUMBER CO.

Capital, : : : : : $125,000.

President—EDW. DITHRIDGE.

Secretary—T. A. WRIGHT.

Superintendent—JAS. GILLESPIE.

THE FORT PITT LUMBER CO. having purchased TWO THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND TWENTY-ONE ACRES of uncalled pine lands in Forest County, Pa., and erected thereon a large Steam Saw Mill, are now prepared to supply every variety of FIRST CLASS PINE LUMBER, from our yards,

NINTH WARD, corner of Lumber and Allegheny Sts.

☞ Communications by mail should be addressed to

T. A. WRIGHT, Secretary.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH IMPORTING HOUSE.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

SCHMIDT & FRIDAY,

IMPORTERS OF

GERMAN, FRENCH AND SPANISH

WINES AND LIQUORS,

409 Penn Street, Pittsburgh.

Our Mr. SCHMIDT having returned from Europe with large purchases, and perfected arrangements with the following first class houses:

F. BEMMILER, Ayize, Champagne.
DEVENOGE & CO., Epernay, Champagne.
J. PRUNIER & CO., Cognac and Bordeaux.
CHAS. LAMBLING, Celle.
MUHO & CO., Cadiz, Spain.
ERHARD SCHMIDT, Nienenburg, A Rhein.
A. & J. HOCK, Creuznach, Sparkling Hock and Moselle.
MARSH & CO., English Ales.
TURNER & CO., Scotch Ales.

A choice assortment of PURE OLD RYE WHISKEY constantly on hand.

Having perfected arrangements with the above houses, we are able to offer the choicest brand of WINES and LIQUORS. Examination of quality and comparison of prices solicited. oct11:tf

TO WHEAT GROWERS.

EUREKA AMMONIATED BONE

Super-Phosphate of Lime.

MANUFACTURED BY

THE ALLEGHENY FERTILIZER CO.,

SEWARD & CAMPBELL,

PROPRIETORS.

Office, 356 Penn St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

The best Fertilizer in use, and recognized by all Farmers who have given it a trial, to be the cheapest and most reliable manure for Wheat, Corn, Potatoes, &c. We have published testimonials from a number of responsible and interesting and valuable statements of this Fertilizer, copies of which will be sent free to any calling or their address.

MYERS, HOPPER & CO.,

(Successors to H. S. HULSEN, Agent,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FURNITURE

Of Every Description,

SCHOOL AND OFFICE FURNITURE

No. 45 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ A full assortment of Pittsburgh Manufactured Furniture constantly on hand at LOWEST CASH PRICES.

C. A. STEEL. ...W. C. HOPPER. ...WM. S. WILT. no21:dtf

COOK STOVES.

GET THE BEST.

BISSELL & CO.'S TRIUMPH

FOR BITUMINOUS COAL

Warranted to Cook, Bake or Roast as well as any Stove in the Union.

BISSELL & CO.,

339 LIBERTY STREET.

Also on hand and for sale, PARLOR STOVES, HEATING STOVES, GRATE FRONTS, FENDERS, COOKING RANGES, &c.

SWORD'S SELF-TEMPERING

STEAM POWER

BRICK MACHINE,

MANUFACTURED BY THE

PITTSBURGH BRICK MACHINE

BRICK MANUFACTURING CO.

This Machine takes the clay direct from the bank, (without the preparation, by soaking necessary for "soft mud" machines,) and tempers it thoroughly, pressing in steel moulds, brick stiff enough to be packed up right in the yard as made. For cutting with the trowel, leaving hard edge, and making a strong, true wall, there are no better brick known. The cost of making them by this machine is from 50 cents to $1.10 per 1,000, according to the rates of wages. This we guarantee. The machine is built entirely of iron and steel; and in the best style for strength and permanent use in working clay. Price, $1,000, including full information, at the office,

32 CANAL ST., 3d Story,

Between Penn and Liberty streets, near the Union R. R. Depot.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HARRIS & EWING,

Wholesale Druggists,

Cor. of Liberty & Wayne Sts.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

City and Country Trade Solicited.

de22:3m

F. MUSSMANN,

FIFTH STREET, between Wood & Market Sts.,

Gunsmith and Dealer in Hardware.

First class goods of all descriptions always on hand and sold at the lowest prices. Repairing done carefully, on short notice. de20:6m

REMOVAL.

GREAT SALE AT COST!

My large stock of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS is offered at cost. I am preparing to move into my new building, No. 1356, Market street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, and will dispose of my present stock at VERY LOW PRICES.

JOHN ZWEIBINGER,
No. 100 Smithfield street.

oct8:y30

TO CAPITALISTS.—A rare opportunity is offered for an investment in an establishment for the manufacture of a leading article in use in every family, to fill a large order and only requiring capital to make it a largely paying investment. Situated in the city of Pittsburgh. Full particulars given on application to the undersigned.

B. McLAIN & CO.,
122 Fourth street.

de28

$15,000 TO LOAN,

ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

G. M. PETTY,

No. 66 Smithfield Street.

Real Estate bought and sold. 1y24

UNION STREET.

Notice is hereby given that the Report of the Viewers for opening UNION STREET, Seventh Ward, Allegheny, is filed at No. 167, January Term, 1868, that all parties having exceptions may file the same in proper time.

J. G. McCONNELL,
City Solicitor.

de18

OIL WORKS & COMPANIES

EUREKA OIL WORKS,

Manufacturers of

Eureka Carbon Oil,

THE ACKNOWLEDGED

Sperm Lubricating Oils,

CHEMICAL LINSEED OIL,

Wholesale Dealers in

Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils: Lard, Sperm, Whale and Fish Oils.

R. C. MACKESNEY, Agent,

19 Irwin Street,

PITTSBURGH.

WARING & KING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN

Petroleum and its Products,

(Dalzell's Block, Duquesne Way,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PHILADELPHIA ADDRESS:

WARING, KING & CO.,

137 Walnut St., Phila.

H. M. LONG & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE WHITE BURNING OIL,

Brand—"LUCIFER."

Office, No. 2 Duquesne Way,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

TACK BROTHERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

Petroleum and its Products.

PITTSBURGH OFFICE—Dalzell's Building, corner of Duquesne Way and Irwin street.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE—137 Walnut st., upstairs.

WM. WIGHTMAN.....D. A. ANDERSON

EAGLE OIL WORKS,

Lawrenceville.

WICHTMAN & ANDERSON,

Refiners and Dealers in

PETROLEUM,

OFFICE, SECOND STORY, CORNER MAIN, COCK STREET AND DUQUESNE WAY.

J. C. BUFFUM. C. A. KERR. W. H. WHITEHEAD

SOHO OIL WORKS,

Manufacture and have for sale all kinds of

LUBRICATING OILS,

No. 1 ST. CLAIR STREET.

BUFFUM, KERR & CO.,

LEGAL.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, SS.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO THE SHERIFF OF SAID COUNTY, GREETING: Whereas, David Bellinger and Catharine, his wife, for use of the real Estate Savings Bank, lately in our District court, before the Judges thereof, at Pittsburgh, to wit: on the 20th day of October, A. D. 1867, by their petition, filed, set forth and averred against sess J. Thomas, executor of James Graham, late of Lower St. Clair township, in said county, seven hundred and forty-six dollars, for their debt, as well as twelve dollars for their costs and charges by them about their suit in that behalf expended, whereof the said Rees J. Thomas, executor of James Graham, deceased, in contempt, as appears to us of record. And whereas, by the Judgment of the said D. David Bellinger and Catharine, his wife, for use of the Real Estate Savings Bank, we have in our said Court rendered, that although the judgment in form aforesaid be given, yet execution be not still made to be made, whereof they have brought suit to grant unto them in this behalf proper remedy, and the said writ willing what is right and just should be done herein, do command you as often as you have commanded you, that by good and lawful men of your bailiwick you make known to the said Rees J. Thomas, executor of James Graham, deceased, with notice to warn Hugh Graham and Fannie Graham, children of King Graham, deceased, who was a brother of said James Graham, deceased; Elizabeth Graham, Betty Graham, Rob rt Graham, children of Mary Graham, deceased, wife of John Graham, deceased, who was a brother of said James Graham, deceased; Jane Howe, Reed Howe, and James Howe, children of Mary Howe, deceased, who was a sister of said John Graham, deceased; brother of said James Graham, deceased; Joseph Graham, Margaret and Martha Graham, children of Frudy Graham, deceased, who was a sister of said James Graham, deceased; William Mary, son of Elizabeth Casey, deceased, who was a sister of said James Graham, deceased; Fanny Cosby and Sarah Beil, children of Mary Bell, who was a sister of said James Graham, deceased, that they be and appear before our Judges at Pittsburgh, on the Fourth Monday of January next, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Rees J. Thomas, executor of James Graham, deceased, should not be condemned to make payment of the said Rees J. Thomas, executor of James Graham, deceased, of the said sum of seven hundred and forty-six dollars, and twelve dollars for costs and charges, and why execution should not be had for the County aforesaid, the said Fourth Monday of January next, to answer the said David Bellinger and Catharine, his wife, for use of the Real Estate Savings Bank, of the plaintiffs' debt, damages, and way the said plaintiffs, Daniel Reisinger, Jacob Reisinger, Jr., for use of the Real Estate Savings Bank, ought not to have their execution against them for debt, interest and costs aforesaid, and have you then there this writ. And further to certify aforesaid what shall have been done in the premises, and how you have executed this writ. And you shall then and there have the names of those by whom you shall have made the said inquisition, and this writ.

Witness the Hon. M. HAMPTON, President of our said Court, at Pittsburgh, the 20th day of December, A. D. 1867, and in the 92d year of the Commonwealth.

JACOB H. WALTAR,
Prothonotary.
SAMUEL B. CLELEY, Sheriff. de21:6t

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

ROBERT WATSON,

a Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his debts and other claims provable under said Act, notice is hereby given that a hearing will be given, to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at PITTSBURGH, on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1868, before SAMUEL HAZLETT, Esq., Register, at 10 o'clock A. M., at his office in the city of Pittsburgh, to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted. And further, notice is hereby given that the second meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupt, required by the 27th section of said Act, will be held before the said Register, upon the same day, at his office, at the same hour and place.

WILLIAM A. GALBRAITH,
No. 100 Smithfield street.

Clerk of U. S. District Court for said District.

de31:td

UNITED STATES of AMERICA,

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

The President of the United States to the Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania, greeting:

Whereas, a libel of information has been filed in the District Court of the United States for the said District of Pennsylvania, on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1867, against one keg of Whiskey containing twenty gallons, and one keg of Whiskey containing twenty gallons, being the property of some person or persons unknown. All persons claiming an interest in said property are hereby cited to appear before the Judge of our said Court at Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, then and there to make answer to the premises, and in case no one for their respective interests, and make their allegations in behalf of the same.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
United States Marshal.

WESTERN DISTRICT PENNSYLVANIA, ss:

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment of

ASSIGNEE OF ROBERT HERVEY,

of the borough of Tarentum, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district.

HUGH S. ROLE, Assignee,
corner Point Alley and Duquesne Way.
no30:3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—All persons interested will take notice that letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of EDWARD O'NEIL, late of Ohio township, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate will make payment of present to

WINIFRED SWEENY, Adm'x.
Or her Attorney,
ROBERT ROBB,
No. 140 Fourth st., Pittsburgh.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

At Pittsburgh, the 14th day of December, A. D. 1867. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JOSEPH A. CARLISLE, of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District. JOHN H. BAILEY, Assignee,
de18:3w No. 29 Fifth avenue.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

At Pittsburgh, the 18th day of December, A. D. 1867. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JOHN B. KENNEDY, of Allegheny City, in the county of Allegheny, State of Penn sylvania, within said district, who has

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GOV. GEARY'S MESSAGE

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:—Before performing the customary and constitutional duty of transmitting to you information of the affairs of the Commonwealth, and recommending such measures to your consideration as are deemed necessary and expedient, it affords me great gratification to tender to you my most friendly greetings on your assembling at the Seat of Government, and to welcome you to the Council Chamber of the State.

Our grateful acknowledgments are due to the Benefficent Author of all good for the continued prosperity and well being which everywhere prevails, for the abundance which has crowned the labors of the husbandman, for the general health with which we have been so signally favored, and for all the enjoyments of peace, contentment and happiness as within our borders.

Our country has just emerged from the trials and dangers of an unrighteous rebellion and entered upon a period of important political struggle therefrom. Being conversant with the requirements of a confiding constituency, grave duties and responsibilities devolve upon you to so legislate upon the great and manifold interests committed to your charge as best to subserve the welfare of the people and advance the honor of the State. The fullest confidence is entertained that your deliberations will result beneficially, and your patriotic duties be faithfully discharged, and on my part, permit me to give you assurances of zealous co-operation in all such measures calculated to promote the general welfare.

One of the most important duties devolving upon the Legislature is to render education within the reach of all the children of the Commonwealth; and when it is considered that intelligence is the basis of the principal safeguards of our free institutions, this system earnestly claims the fostering care and wise guidance of the Legislature.

The graded schools have largely increased during the past year. The system established by the State was designed, not only to furnish instruction to our youth in the elements of knowledge, but, wherever practicable, to impart to them an education in the higher branches of learning. The multiplication of branches may be necessary, should, therefore, receive every encouragement, for they are necessary to perfect the system and enable the State to avail itself of that talent which is born in the cottages of the poor quite as frequently as in the palaces of the rich.

Good schools cannot exist without good buildings, and good teachers can only be obtained by using the proper means to prepare them. Recognizing these facts, the Legislature of 1867 passed a law providing a multiplication of branches, and high schools, therefore, receive every encouragement, for they are necessary to perfect the system and enable the State to avail itself of that talent which is born in the cottages of the poor quite as frequently as in the palaces of the rich.

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EDUCATION.

The report of the Superintendent of the Common Schools exhibits a full view of our extensive system of public instruction, which is widely diffusing its blessings by securing a sound and substantial education to all the children of the State. A brief summary will give an idea of the immense proportions it has attained and the vast amount of usefulness of which it is capable.

At the close of the year the number of school districts in the State was 1,909; the number of schools, 13,435; graded schools, 2,147; school directors, 11,534; county, city and town superintendents, 59; teachers, 16,293; pupils, 799,289; the cost of tuition, $3,-928,886 30; building, $1,262,798 68; contingencies, $780,075 58; tuition, building and contingencies, $5,081,529 71; and the amount expended for all purposes relating to schools, $5,160,750 17.

Your attention is particularly invited to the want of uniformity and constant change of books in the schools, rendering the duties of teachers a serious inconvenience and needless expense to the poor, and might easily be remedied by judicious legislation.

The chief aim of our system of common schools is to place the means of a good education within the reach of all the children of the Commonwealth; and when it is considered that intelligence is the basis of the principal safeguards of our free institutions, this system earnestly claims the fostering care and wise guidance of the Legislature.

The graded schools have largely increased during the past year. The system established by the State was designed, not only to furnish instruction to our youth in the elements of knowledge, but, wherever practicable, to impart to them an education in the higher branches of learning. The multiplication of branches may be necessary, should, therefore, receive every encouragement, for they are necessary to perfect the system and enable the State to avail itself of that talent which is born in the cottages of the poor quite as frequently as in the palaces of the rich.

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THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY CASE.

Opinion of the Supreme Court on the Question of the Constitutionality of the Act Creating the Office of District Attorney for Allegheny County.

The following is the opinion of the Supreme Court, delivered at Philadelphia on Tuesday, by Justice Strong, on the question raised by Col. Levi B. Duff, District Attorney, involving the validity of the Act of Assembly under which John W. Riddell, Esq., was appointed Assistant District Attorney for Allegheny county, and has been discharging duties as such.

Commonwealth vs. McComits. Appeal from the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny county.

STRONG, J.—This is an appeal from a taxation of costs. The appellant is the District Attorney of the county, and the appellee is the Assistant District Attorney, holding his office under an act of Assembly passed on the 3d of February, 1857, entitled, "An act creating the office and defining the duties of Assistant District Attorney for the county of Allegheny." The fourth section of this act directs that "the fees of an Assistant District Attorney shall be taxed and allowed out of the fees, as the same shall be taxed to the District Attorney of said county, two-thirds of all such fees, costs and allowances in every case, arising or proceeding to be had, however, to be taxed for the use of the District Attorney, and the remaining one-third thereof to be taxed, allowed, and collected for the separate benefit of said Assistant District Attorney." An indictment having been tried in the Quarter Sessions, which the verdict of not guilty, the clerk taxed the costs as directed by the act of Assembly, dividing the attorney fee of five dollars between the District Attorney in the proportion of two thirds to the former, and one-third to the latter. On appeal the Court of Quarter Sessions confirmed the taxation, and the latter, although now appears by this Court, insisting that the act of Assembly is unconstitutional, and therefore that there is legally no such officer as the Assistant District Attorney, to whom one-third of the attorney fee can be allowed.

The mode of raising this question is extraordinary. The case is absolutely without precedent. Ordinarily when one is executing the duties of a public office, and claiming its emoluments without right, the remedy is a writ of *quo warranto*. When he is acting under the apparent authority of the act of Assembly, his title to the office is not to be assailed collaterally. This I understand to have been again and again decided. An act of Assembly, even if it be unconstitutional, is sufficient to give color of title, and an officer acting under it is an officer *de facto*. See Clark vs. Commonwealth, 9 Casey 129, and the cases therein cited. Speaking for myself, I would hold that the question which the appellant seeks to raise, cannot be raised in this form of proceeding. And this not because I have any doubts in regard to the constitutionality of the act of Assembly of February 3, 1857, but because

The argument of the appellant is that the act is unconstitutional, because it transfers the duties and emoluments of the office of District Attorney to another. The fourth section makes it the duty of the Assistant District Attorney to attend all the preliminary hearings in official cases in the county, when the public interest may require, to prepare all bills of indictments for offences cognizable in the Quarter Sessions or Oyer and Terminer of said county, and submit the same to the grand jury, with the Commonwealth's testimony, and to enter a nolle pros. of indictment the name of the District Attorney. This is followed by a proviso that nothing in the section contained shall interfere with the right of the District Attorney to prefer a bill of indictment ex-officio, as heretofore, when proper occasion shall arise, and the sixth section repeals all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the act. It is this fifth section which is supposed to be in conflict with the Constitution. It is this part of the act which, it is argued, takes away, partially at least, the office of the appellant, by transferring it to another, and this it is said is prohibited by the ninth section of the sixth article of the Constitution, which reads as follows: "All officers, for a term of years, shall hold their office for three years, unless sooner removed on conviction of misdemeanor in office or of infamous crime."

Before entering upon a consideration of this Constitutional provision it is proper to remark, if the appellant be correct in his position that the provision of the act of Assembly does take away his office, or transfer it to another, and if the Legislature is incompetent to do this, it by no means follows that the fourth section and those which precede it are unconstitutional. And it is the fourth section which gives to the Assistant District Attorney a right to one-third of the Attorney fee prescribed by law as a part of the costs in criminal proceedings. It is not contended, and certainly it cannot be with success, that anything in the Constitution prohibits the Legislature from providing for the election of an Assistant District Attorney. Nor is it instituted that it is beyond the power of the Legislature to reduce the fees of a District Attorney while he is in office, and give what is taken away another direction. Nor is it contended, therefore, that the appellant has made no pecuniary loss by the passage of the act. But he has made out that the 5th section of the act of 1857 is invalid.

The office of District Attorney is not one of those offices which are usually denominated constitutional. Unlike that of a Sheriff or Coroner it is not mentioned in the Constitution, and no provision is made therein for the election or appointment of the officer. The office has existed, and will until it was created by the Legislature by force of the act of May 3, 1850. That act directed that such officer should be duly chosen in each county, to hold his office for the term of three years, and it defined his duties to be substantially those which exist before that time been performed by a Deputy Attorney General. Not having been mentioned by the Constitution, the Legislature was left with unrestricted power to prescribe what the duties of the office should be, what the length of the term, and what the emoluments, and how it should be filled. Having the power to create, they likewise had the power to regulate, and even destroy. Undoubtedly the Legislature may at any moment, repeal the act which has created the office. They may provide a substitute for it. Constitutional offices are in some respects beyond legislative control. The most cases their tenure, and the mode of filling them is prescribed by the fundamental law. Yet even in these cases it has always been understood the Legislature has power to modify the duties of the office, and transfer some of them. Even the general jurisdiction of a Court may be limited, and the duties belonging to one judge may be devolved upon another. And in such cases are offices created by the Legislature within its power. The compensation which was allowed after the passage of an incumbent's term may be diminished or taken wholly away. Commonwealth vs. Bacon 6 S. and R. 322. See also Rader's case, 5 Barr of Pittsburgh, 4. Barr 51. Commonwealth vs. City of New York, 2 Sandford's Sup. C. Reps. 366, and Butler vs. Pennsylvania, 10 How 418. And the duties of the office may be increased or diminished. It has been the uniform practice of the Legislature of the State and its officers to make changes in the duties of merely statutory offices, and in fact it has not been supposed that such changes violate any fundamental law. If this cannot be made the office must be regarded as for the benefit of the incumbent, rather than for that of the public. I find no authority to conflict with this. The case of Warner vs. the Mayor, 2 Hill 31, upon which the appellant relies, has no applicability. It bears only upon the mode of selection of an officer. The Constitution of New York ordained that Sheriffs and Clerks of counties, including the Register and Clerk of the city and county of New York, should be chosen by the electors of the different counties. The Clerk of the city and county of New York had always been the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas. He was so when the Constitution was adopted, and continued to be until 1847, when the Legislature enacted that the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas should be appointed by the Court. This was held to be unconstitutional, not because it divided the duties of the office, but because it took the choice of the officer from the electors, and gave it to the Court. The case decides nothing more. It was an information in the nature of a *quo warranto*.

Then, if the Legislature has a right to confer upon the Assistant District Attorney some of the powers and duties that, under the 30 of February, 1857, had belonged to the office of District Attorney, or in other words, if they could not have conferred the jurisdictions and duties of the District Attorney to another officer, it must be solely because of the sixth section of the sixth article of the Constitution already quoted. And, indeed, another reason is given for a denial of such legislative power. Neither that article applies to officers not mentioned in the Constitution, but for whose election or appointment and duties the Legislature is authorized to provide, or whether it applies only to what are denominated Constitutional officers, as distinguished from those that are merely statutory. It is needless now to discuss. I think it applies to both classes of officers. But in the case which the appellant attempts to make of it is a great perversion of its meaning. It was never intended to put officers created by the Legislature beyond the control and regulation of the ordinary power. It was not intended to ordain that an office for a term of years, once made, should not be modified, or abolished, while the term remained unexpired. If it was, it must work serious embarrassments, and compel great public inconveniences. It is not within the light of any donut that its purpose and meaning were not to protect incumbents of offices in the enjoyment of their offices. That was done, so far as it was deemed necessary, by other provisions of the Constitution. This section means protections to the public, and it means nothing more. The first section of the sixth article declares that sheriffs and coroners shall be chosen and hold their office for three years, *if they shall so long behave themselves well*. The third section declares that prothonotaries of the Supreme Court shall be appointed by the said Court for the term of three years, *if they so long behave themselves well*. It also declares that prothonotaries and clerks of other courts, recorders of deeds and registers of wills, shall be elected and hold their offices for three years, *if they shall so long behave themselves well*. Thus far the tenure of all the officers named is ordained to be conditioned upon good behavior. Then comes the sixth section, which provides for an annual election of State Treasurer. Then the seventh provides for the election of justices of the peace and aldermen, to hold office for five years. Then follows the eighth which ordains that all officers whose election or appointment is not provided for in the Constitution, shall be elected or appointed as directed by law. Lastly, the seventh and eighth sections nothing is said respecting the conditions upon which offices shall be elected or appointed, and the ninth section leaves to the Legislature to determine for what length of time all offices shall hold, for whose election or appointment provision may be made by law. But, to guard the public against the inconvenience of any officer who may misbehave, the ninth section ordains that all officers, though elected or appointed for a term of years, shall hold their offices only on condition that they behave themselves well. The fact that they hold for a term of years shall not entitle them to retain their offices if they misbehave themselves. They shall be removed on conviction of misbehavior or of any infamous crime. The article then is simply a condition or clause, and consequently it is not a prohibition of anything which the Legislature attempted to do by the act of February 3, 1857. It has often